The Literary Digest

(Title Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.)

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50

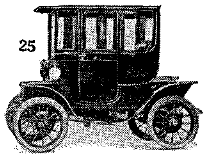
Adolph Treidler

Public Opinion
(New York)
combined with
The Literary
Digest

Funk & Wagnalls Company

Publishers
New York
and
London

Vol. 44, No. 14. Whole No. 1146 APRIL 6, 1912 Price 10 Cents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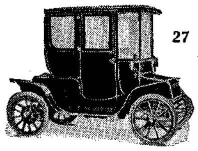
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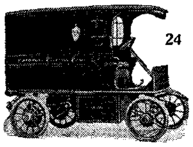
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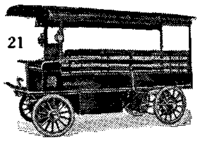
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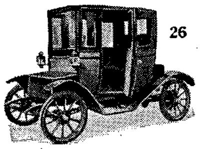
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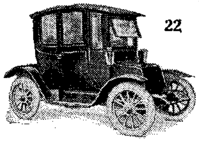
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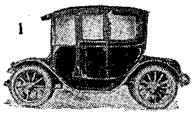
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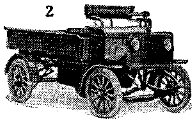
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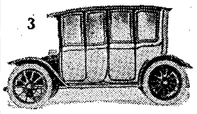
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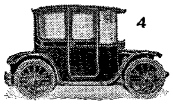
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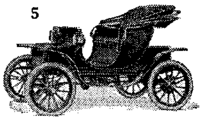
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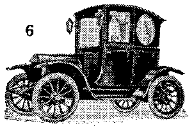
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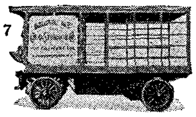
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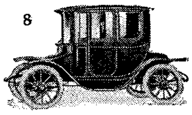
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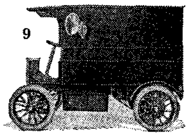
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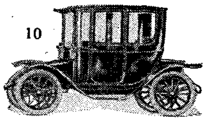
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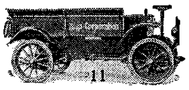
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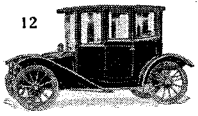
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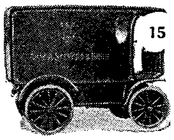
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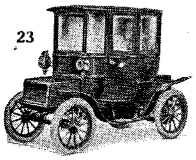
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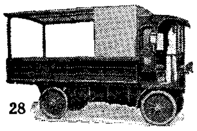
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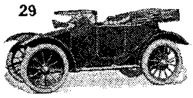
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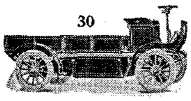
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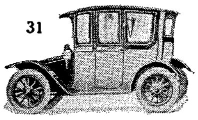
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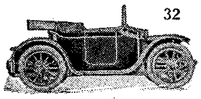
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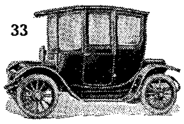
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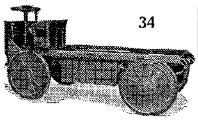
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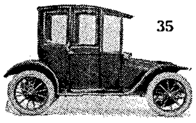
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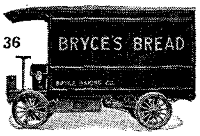

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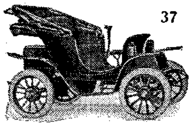
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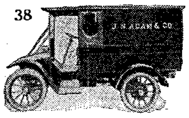
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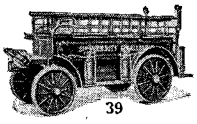
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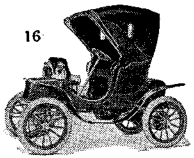
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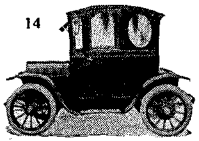
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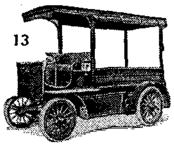
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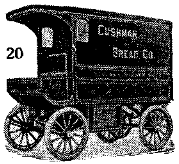

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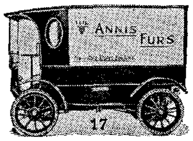

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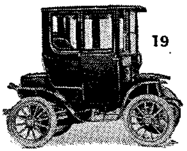
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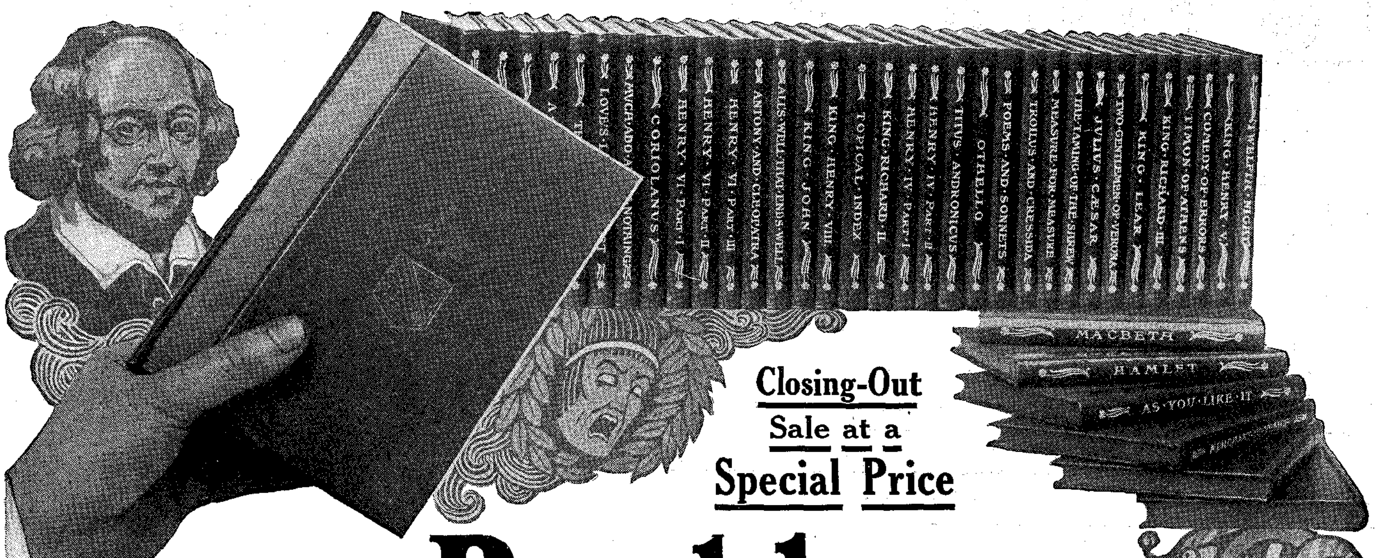

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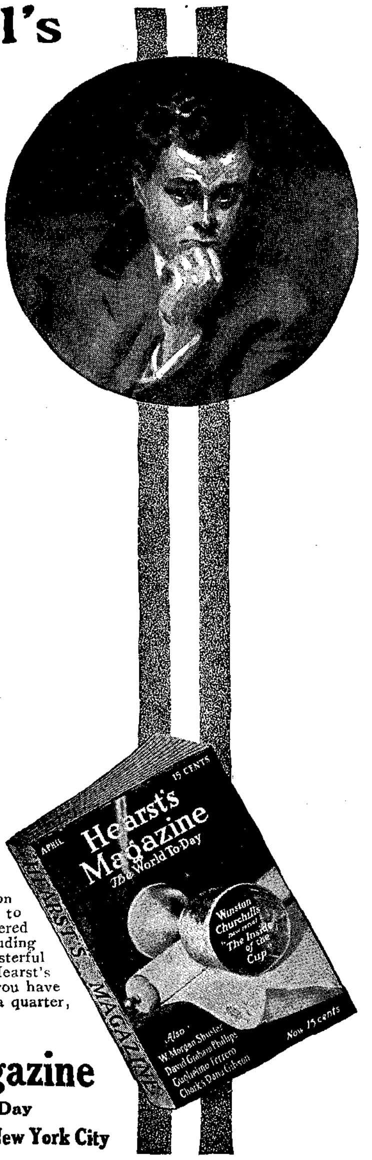

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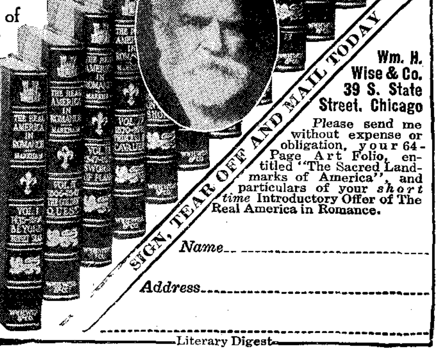

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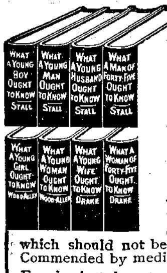
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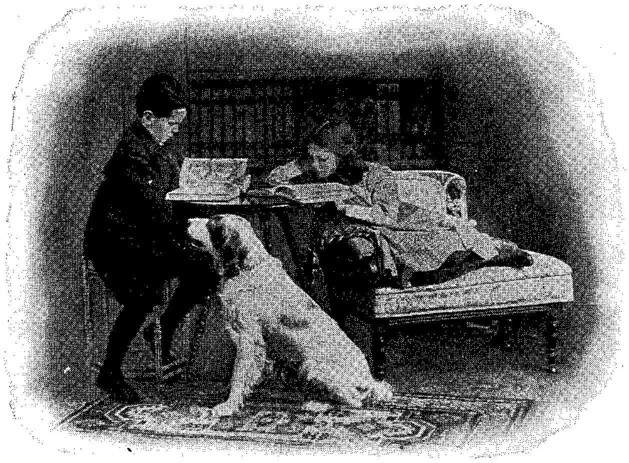

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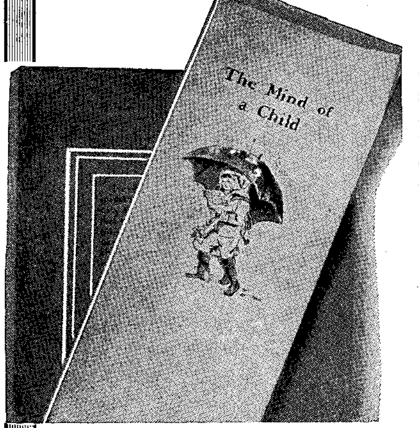

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

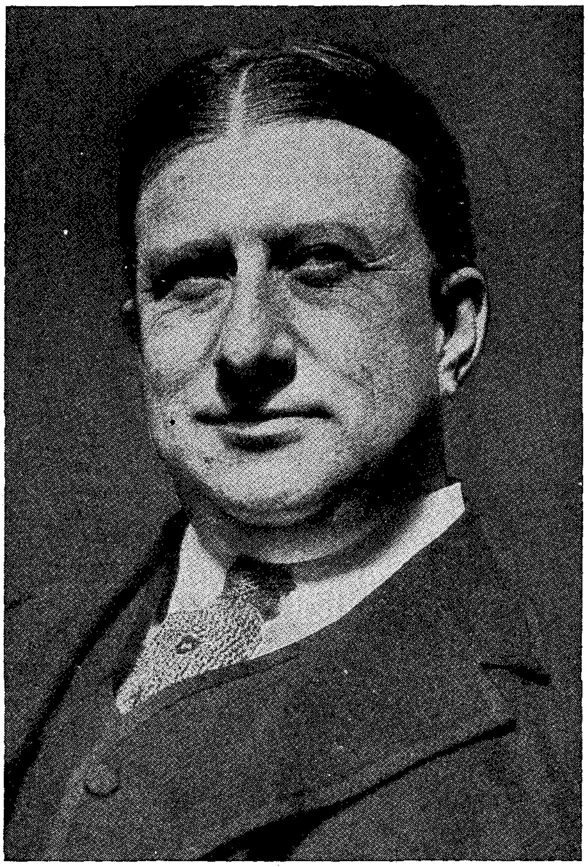
Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres.; Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XLIV., No. 14 NEW YORK, APRIL 6, 1912 WHOLE NUMBER 1146

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE VERDICT OF NEW YORK AND INDIANA

WHILE THE COLLAPSE of the Roosevelt boom and assurance of the President's renomination are the facts that most of the political experts appear to deduce from the victories of the Taft forces last week in the New York primaries and the Indiana and Colorado State conventions, other results predicted are an increased demand for a compromise Republican candidate to unite the warring factions in the party, the formation of a third and independent ticket, headed by Theodore Roosevelt, and victory for the Democrats in November. "As New York and Indiana go, so goes the nation," says Representative McKinley, manager of the Taft boom, quoting a time-honored campaign slogan; and he predicts that the result in these two States "will conclusively demonstrate to the Republicans of the country the futility of further opposition to the renomination of President Taft." "Mr. Roosevelt, in fact, has done the most effective work of his lifetime in assuring the nomination of Mr. Taft at the Republican convention, without the possibility of a competitor," remarks *The Wall Street Journal* (Fin.), which evidently shares the opinion of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) that "the Columbus speech, the Massachusetts address, the Carnegie Hall outburst, have removed Mr. Roosevelt as a peril." "The farther the canvass goes on, the clearer becomes the intention of the Republican voters to give the President the renomination to which his public services so amply entitle him," says the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), and the Jersey City *Journal* (Ind. Rep.) remarks that "Taft's renomination appears to be as good as accomplished."



WILLIAM BARNES, JR.

The Republican "boss" denounced by Colonel Roosevelt for swinging his home State into the Taft column.

As to Colonel Roosevelt's third-term candidacy, "New York ends it," say his opponents, recalling not only the moral and numerical effect of New York's verdict on the Chicago convention, but also remembering that no candidate is regarded as politically available who can not carry his home State. In this case, the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) remarks, "the Call of the People was almost inaudible." The events of last week, thinks the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "reduce Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy to the absurd." This consistent opponent of the Colonel goes on to say:

> "It can no longer be pretended that he has the ghost of a chance to get a majority in the Convention. The mathematics of the situation are fatal to him. With New York against him, with Indiana against him, with Colorado four to one against him, without a delegate from Iowa or Wisconsin, where is he to turn? The plain fact is that little is left of his campaign but anger, wrath, malice, and all uncharitableness. His managers shout 'fraud' and 'larceny.' He himself cries 'farce' and 'outrage.' To such wild charges and to rump conventions and 'contests' in every possible district, the glorious Roosevelt candidacy has now come down. It was going to sweep the country; it is, in fact, everywhere making a showing which is pitiful and humiliating. . . . . . .
>
> "The whole spectacle which he presents to-day is pathetic in the extreme; and for the sake of his own fame, and in order that his brilliant career may not go out like a lamp with a bad smell, his true friends ought from this moment to make every effort to induce him to withdraw from a contest where, it is now painfully evident, he has nothing to gain and everything to lose."

And in another independent paper which has opposed the

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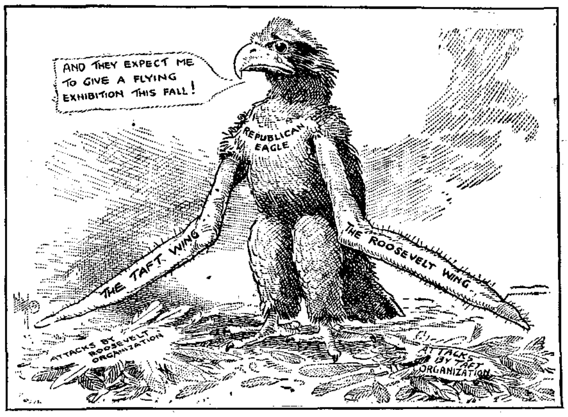
Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

Roosevelt candidacy from the beginning, the Springfield *Republican*, we read:

"Sober-minded observers can see clearly enough that the signs of the collapse of his candidacy are conclusive. New York, Indiana, North Dakota, and Colorado have lately spoken as with one voice in rejecting him. Not one of these four States will have him. Yet they are all States which Mr. Roosevelt carried by enormous pluralities in 1904. They represent nearly all sections of the country, outside of the South. . . . . . .

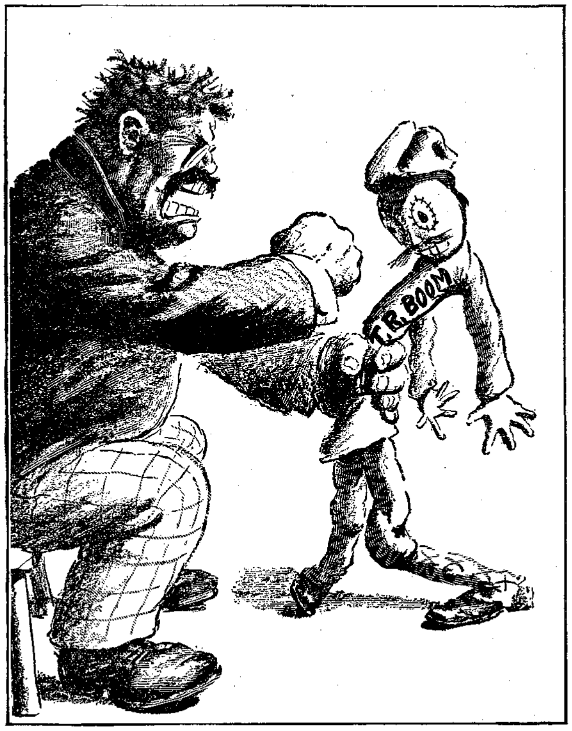
"Mr. Roosevelt, however, has gone West electioneering for his 'third cup of coffee,' and denouncing 'treacherous political methods' all the way from New York to Chicago. Because of his unwillingness to admit that he deceived himself concerning the public mind, he seems fated to rush from one excess to another in the dismal effort to save his prestige. There must be hundreds of thousands of people without distinction of party who wish that the country might be spared the distressing spectacle of our former President thus plunging insensate to his political doom."


AND THEY EXPECT ME TO GIVE A FLYING EXHIBITION THIS FALL!
REPUBLICAN EAGLE
THE TAFT WING
THE ROOSEVELT WING
ATTACKS BY ROOSEVELT ORGANIZATION
ATTACKS BY TAFT ORGANIZATION

THE WINGS OF THE PARTY.

Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

In the New York Republican primaries of March 26 about 46,000 votes were cast, of which 15,000, in round numbers, were counted for the Colonel, and 31,000 for President Taft. Of the State's 90 delegates to the national convention, Colonel Roosevelt is conceded 7, the President 83. In Indiana on the same day the Taft forces controlled the Republican State convention which indorsed the Administration and elected 4 Taft delegates. An Indianapolis dispatch to the New York *Times* estimates that the final division in Indiana will show 18 of the State's 30 delegates for President Taft, and 12 for Colonel Roosevelt. In Colorado on March 27 the Republican State convention elected 8 delegates-at-large and instructed them for the President.



"STAND UP, YOU MOLLYCODDLE!"

Minor in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

In what he announced in advance would be a "fighting speech" Colonel Roosevelt told a Chicago audience that the primary contest in New York was "not only a farce, but a criminal farce"; and that in Indiana and Colorado also "our opponents have shown that they wished to win by any means, no matter how foul, and that they will not abide by the will of the people." To quote more fully his account of what happened in these three States:

"In New York the election machinery was used as unscrupulously as in the days of Tweed; names of Roosevelt delegates were left off the ballots, ballots were misprinted, were folded in such a way as to feaze voters, and in numerous instances were not delivered to polling-places until four or five hours after the polls had opened, and in some instances not before twenty minutes or an hour before closing. Our election inspectors were removed whenever it was thought they were not with the 'machine.'

"As I have said, such a primary contest is not merely a farce, but a criminal farce. The men nominally elected as its result, men like Mr. Parsons, Mr. Griscom, and the rest, can not, if they wish to preserve their reputations as honorable men, consent to accept positions as delegates. The results in such a primary are in no shape or way representative of the Republican Party, and have no binding force whatever on the Republican Party. . . .

"What was done in New York is substantially what was done in Indiana and in Colorado. Against all the money, all the patronage, all the efforts of the Keeling machine in Indiana, with nothing but the plain people of the State to rely upon, we carried the State convention handsomely, and then by fraudulent action, which can only be called brutal in its utter defiance of decency, nearly two hundred delegates were thrown out, and the will of the people reversed. . . . . . .

"The same thing was done in Colorado by the Guggenheim-Evans machine. Outside of Denver, in spite of every species of attempted trickery and foul play, we carried a majority of the delegates, but we were beaten by the most outrageous methods in Denver itself by the Guggenheim-Evans machine."

In the course of the same speech Colonel Roosevelt said that in many parts of the country the Taft forces were counting for success on "methods which I can only characterize as infamous." After referring to President Taft's doctrine of the rule of the people by "a representative part of the people," he proceeded to the following roll-call of the bosses acting as President Taft's lieutenants in the contest for renomination:

"In pursuit of this theory of government, the President's political fortunes are now committed to the political machines in the various States, which are led and controlled by men like Mr. Tawney in Minnesota, Mr. Keeling in Indiana, Mr. Penrose in Pennsylvania; Ballinger in Washington; Messrs. Barnes and Koenig in New York; Mr. Gallinger in New Hampshire; Messrs. Guggenheim and Evans in Colorado; Mr. Cox in Ohio, and Mr. Lorimer in Illinois. These are the men who, when his theory is translated into actual practise, actually appear as that 'representative part' of the people which is to govern all the rest of the people."

The anti-Roosevelt New York *World* (Dem.), while admitting that "the primaries in this city were a farce," thinks that nevertheless "so far as the returns go, they are conclusive proof of the local weakness of Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy." The equally hostile *Sun* (Ind.) suggests that "the farce has not been the primary election, but rather the campaign of Colonel Roosevelt himself," and in another issue indulges in the following burst of bitter derision:

"To Theodore Roosevelt, so long the spoiled child of good fortune, much has had to be forgiven; and now the ruthless superman, instead of gaining the end for which he has overridden antique illusions of the weak, such as friendship and honor, sprawls in the mire, shaking his fist impotently and howling his rage, a spectacle to mankind. . . . . .

"Sorrowfully the American people might contemplate this shrieking victim who started out to victimize, if anything of tragic splendor clung to him; they might wrap him in their own dignity and pity as he lies naked to the world. But to betray a friend only to be betrayed to public scorn, the superman mouthing like a clown, Cæsar cursing like a very drab, why, laughter irresistible, and only laughter, is what he stirs."

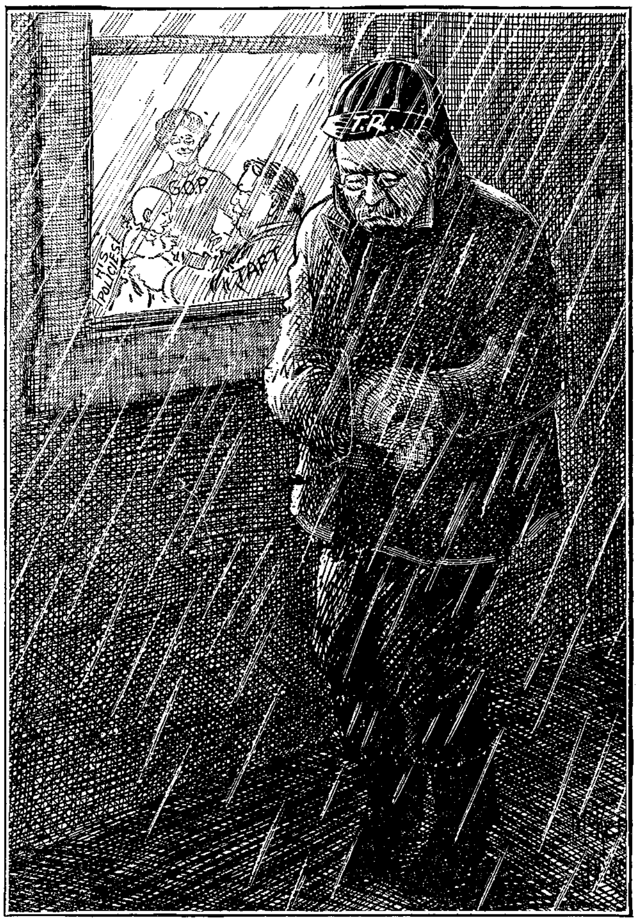
But that Colonel Roosevelt's reverses have not yet sufficed to drive the insurgent Republican editors back into the Taft ranks is evidenced by such editorials as the following, which appears in the New York *Evening Mail* (Ind. Rep.), charging against the Taft managers a "nation-wide conspiracy to suppress the choice of the people who constitute the Republican party, and to renominate Mr. Taft for the presidency":

> "The manipulation of the primary elections in this State and city, presenting a record of careful preparation, of deliberate laying of plans to hamper and frustrate the expression of the popular choice, through a kind of cooperation between the machines of the two old parties; the stealing of the State Republican convention of Indiana by means so barefaced that the man who had been selected to serve as temporary chairman refused to perform the reckless work, and gave way to a man of 'iron nerve,' who hesitated at nothing; the wholesale dictation of the selection of delegates in the Southern States, the nature and purpose of which was proved by President Taft's act in withdrawing the nomination of twelve postmasters in North Carolina, tho the appointments of these men were already before the committee of the Senate in due course, as soon as it was discovered that the State was likely to choose Roosevelt delegates to Chicago; these and other things of a like nature, joined with a steady refusal everywhere to permit a free popular expression, justify the conclusion that the attempt to renominate President Taft is of the nature of a plot to obtain an end 'by fair means or foul,' and without regard for the rights of the people. . . . . . .
>
> "Is the Republican party prepared to place at its head a man who is willing to profit by such political chicanery and oppression?"

This irreconcilable attitude of the Taft and Roosevelt forces naturally increases the talk of a compromise Republican candidate, and Washington correspondents report that at the capital "the Hughes talk persists, and apparently will persist until after the convention makes a nomination."

More sensational is the rumor that Colonel Roosevelt will bolt the Chicago convention and lead a third party. James R. Garfield, Colonel Roosevelt's lieutenant in Ohio, is quoted as saying that "if both the great parties are to be dominated by the same old crowds, a realinement resulting in a third party is not unlikely."

This suggestion is seriously discust by the Washington *Post* (Ind.), New York *Times*, New York *Commercial* (Fin.), and Springfield *Republican*. The Springfield paper remarks: "Where the Colonel will 'get off' only a prophet can tell; the Colonel can't."



ENOCH ARDEN.

"Now when the dead man come to life beheld
His wife his wife no more, and saw the babe
Hers, yet not his, upon the father's knee,
And all the warmth, the peace, the happiness"—
GEE! IT WAS TOUGH!

—Barclay in the Baltimore *Sun*.

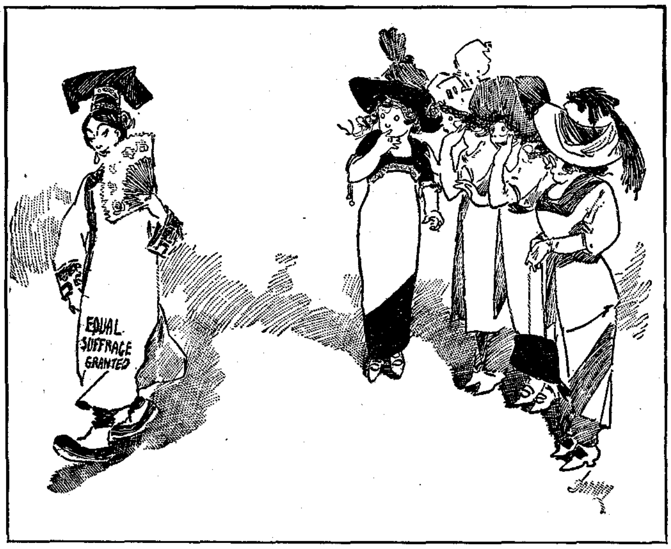
ACQUITTAL OF THE PACKERS

ADMIRERS of our great trust system, who regard it as the framework of American industry, and who believe the trust-hunters will ruin us all, see a burst of sunshine in the collapse of the Government's nine-years' legal war against the meat-packers. They take the jury's verdict of "not guilty" as evidence of the underlying sanity and justice of the American people, and as proof that "the light of reason is shining through the fogs of politics, and prosperity approaches." But in spite of the fact that some editors praise the work of the jury, and rejoice with the New York *Sun* over one more sign that "the fury against corporations has largely exhausted itself," the verdict can not be described as a popular one. Nor is its unpopularity lessened, as the Springfield *Republican* remarks, by the prompt rise in the price of meat.

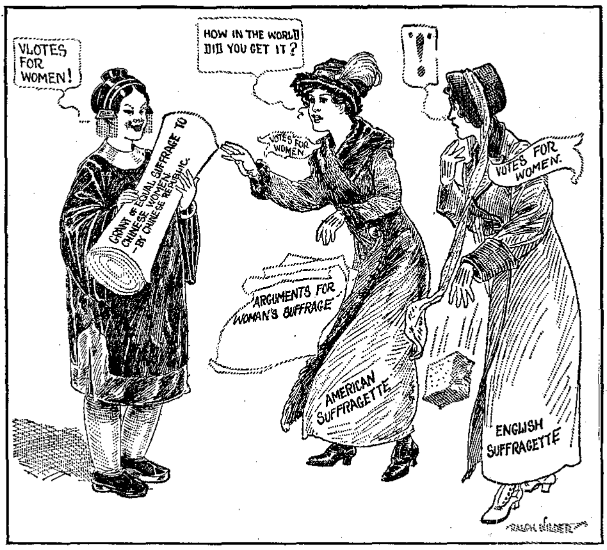
The story of the last battle in this war is briefly as follows: On December 6, 1911, District Judge G. A. Carpenter began the trial of the ten Chicago packers, accused by the Government of violating the criminal section of the Sherman Antitrust Law. The Government contended that prior to 1902 prices were fixt, shipments regulated, and territory divided by the old beef pool, which met weekly; that after the dissolution of the pool in 1902 the packers achieved the same ends by secret meetings in each other's homes; that the National Packing Company, after its organization in 1903, had been used as a clearing-house for the alleged combination; and that the violation of the Sherman Law by the packers has been continuous since 1898. The individual defendants were liable, if found guilty, to either a fine of $5,000 each, or imprisonment for one year, or both penalties. The Government put forty-nine witnesses on the stand, and introduced 1,488 documents in evidence. It is estimated that the trial cost the packers $500,000, and the Government $100,000.

The whole record of the Government's nine-years' war against the Beef Trust is thus set down chronologically in the Chicago dispatches:

> July 1, 1903—Injunction issued by Judge Grosscup restraining the packers from entering into a combination.
>
> February 20, 1905.—Investigation begun.
>
> July 1, 1905—Sixteen packers and four corporations indicted.
>
> December 31, 1905—Cases called for trial.
>
> March 21, 1906—Judge Humphreys renders the immunity-bath decision, freeing the indicted packers.
>
> December 20, 1906—Investigation taken up by Federal Grand Jury, but soon discontinued without indictments.
>
> December 15, 1909—Federal Grand Jury probe resumed.
>
> March 21, 1910—Indictments returned against the National Packing Company and ten subsidiary concerns, and bill in equity filed asking that the company be dissolved.
>
> June 24, 1910—Indictments against the National Packing



THE "HEATHEN CHINEE."
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.


VLOTES FOR WOMEN!
HOW IN THE WORLD DID YOU GET IT?
!
GRANT OF EQUAL SUFFRAGE TO CHINESE WOMEN —BY CHINESE REPUBLIC.
VOTES FOR WOMEN
VOTES FOR WOMEN.
ARGUMENTS FOR WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE
AMERICAN SUFFRAGETTE
ENGLISH SUFFRAGETTE
RALPH WILDER

ONE OF PROGRESS' SURPRIZE-PARTIES.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN CHINA.

Company quashed by Judge Landis and a special grand jury called to renew the investigation.

July 14, 1910—Grand jury impaneled and inquiry begun.

August 10, 1910—Thomas G. Lee, manager of the drest-beef sales department of Armour & Co., indicted for perjury, and Alfred R. Urion, chief counsel for the company, and three employees charged with destroying stenographers' note-books containing important information desired by the Government.

August 15, 1910—Attorney Urion discharged with a reprimand, and the other respondents held for further hearing.

September 12, 1910—Ten packers indicted for conspiracy in maintaining a combination in restraint of trade.

December 6, 1911—Trial of the ten packers begun.

March 26, 1912—Jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

Immediately after the verdict Chicago dispatches announced advances in the price of pork, bacon, and lard, Boston correspondents recorded a general soaring of meat prices, and the shares of one of the packing companies advanced six points on the Chicago Stock Exchange. According to a dispatch in the New York *Herald* "it is estimated that the residents of Boston will spend about $100,000 a week more for meat as a result of the advance in prices." "At the Department of Justice," writes a Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, "it was freely confest that the outcome of the trial would make more difficult the Government's task of obtaining convictions under the criminal clause of the Sherman Antitrust Law."

"Only those who sympathize with the packers—and their name is not legion—will be satisfied with the verdict," thinks the New York *Herald* (Ind.), which goes on to say:

"On the Taft Administration the blow will fall heavily. The party in power is always blamed for failures, and in this case, altho everything appears to have been done to establish a verdict of guilty, all the opposing forces of the Administration, Republican and Democrat, will be lampooning the President and the Department of Justice."

As tho in fulfilment of this prediction, the Progressive-Republican New York *Press* remarks that "the first important prosecution under the penal clause of the Sherman Law was in charge of an Attorney-General who has never been an aggressive upholder of the principle that guilt in such cases is always personal." It adds:

"We refuse to alter by a hair's breadth our conviction that the Sherman Law is a sound law, and that the only way to enforce respect for it is to hold the offenders individually responsible, and to visit upon them personal punishment and disgrace. When the highest officers of the Government are in sympathy with this belief, the law-breaking monopolists will not go unwhipt."

And in the New York *World* (Dem.) we read:

"This has been the first great action under the criminal clause of the Sherman Antitrust Law to sift corporate guilt down to personal guilt. It might have been the first great demonstration under that law that men may not, by acting together, merge their individual personal guilt into a nebulosity which may be punished by fine, but not by imprisonment.

"But corporate guilt still remains personal. The Sherman Law still stands as a criminal statute, and its enforcement as such is not to be discouraged by the outcome in this case."

The New York *Tribune* (Rep.), noting the reluctance of juries to send members of alleged combinations to jail, sees in this verdict further evidence that "the most practicable way to enforce the Sherman Act is through civil actions to enjoin and disintegrate combinations." A very different moral is deduced by the New York *American* (Dem.), which says:

"Henceforth those who say, as Mr. Taft does, that this antiquated antitrust law is adequate for the protection of the people against the evils of monopoly should be treated as men who live in their dreams and talk in their sleep.

"The Sherman Act of 1890 is a flat failure. To say that it is *not* a failure is to say that the Federal Courts *are* a failure, which no sensible man will do. In four momentous and exhaustive actions—two under the civil and two under the criminal clauses of the statute—the courts have shown themselves utterly unable to find in the Sherman Act any remedy against this crushing trust taxation that is now being levied upon all the necessaries of life."

The same paper points to the history of Standard Oil and the Tobacco Trust since their "dissolution" by the Supreme Court as proof that "the great combinations can not be *broken up*—but they can be, and will be, in time, CONTROLLED." Further:

"The natural advantage of grand-scale production must be made to accrue, not to monopolists, but to the public. This can be accomplished through a Federal incorporation act compelling large corporations doing an interstate business to do it under Federal charters and Government supervision. The great corporations in trade can be controlled as to their practises as the great corporations in transportation are."

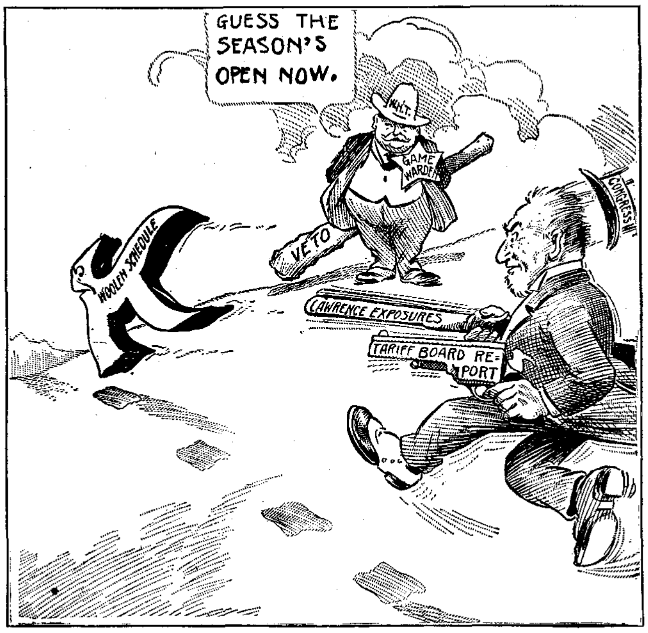
Turning to those papers which commend the verdict of the Chicago jury, we read in the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.):

"The finding is that the defendants are not guilty, and the reason is that the people have not suffered. It is a hard saying to many. Is not meat dearer? Did it not rise after the verdict? Shall not the friends of the people sound a trumpet-call to arouse opinion against the malefactors? Not at all, unless Americans have lost their good sense, and like to be fooled. As the Judge ruled, it was not a question of prices at all, but of conspiracy to restrain trade. It was clear that the defendants had not restrained their own trade, for its growth is one of the wonders of the age. It is equally clear that they have restrained the trade of all who have been unable to compete with them, and who have been driven out of trade. The disappearance of the old-time neighborhood butchers is known to all. But this restraint is not an unreasonable restraint, and, therefore, is not restraint at all in the light of reason. A man is entitled to enlarge his trade without thought of the effect upon his inefficient neighbor. No more than a trust has a tradesman a right to levy toll on his neighbors for the sake of keeping his business alive. He must render a service worth paying for or succumb. The economic law is the same for the smallest trader and for the greatest trust, and now it seems the statute is the same. The size of the trusts and the amount of the profits may cut a great figure in politics, but the law does not care for them. It looks only to the manner in which the trade is conducted, and if it is according to good conscience, there is no crime."

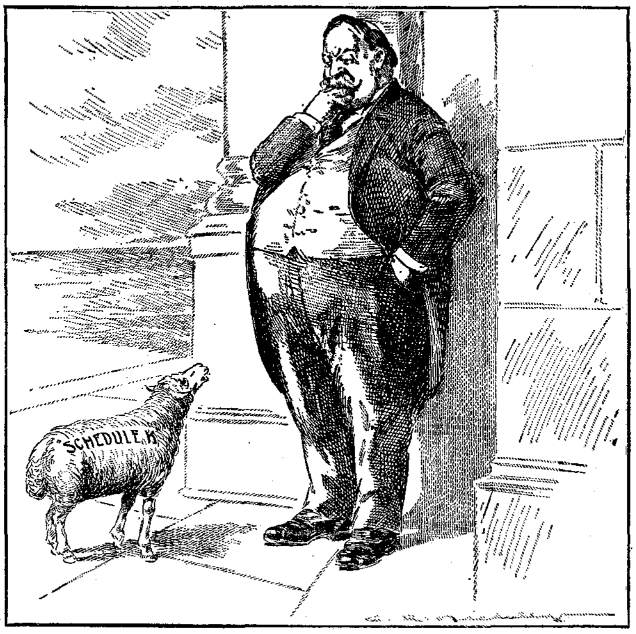
"This trial," remarks the New York *Commercial* (Com.), "seems to prove that there is no deep-seated fear or hatred of capital in the minds of the people of this country, and that the spirit of fairness actuates the average man in the jury-box."

SHEARING THE TEXTILE DUTIES

WHILE EVERYBODY in Washington seems to have a plan for revising the wool and cotton schedules, this very fact, say the correspondents, may block revision. The Democrats insist on repassing the wool bill the President has already vetoed, the Republicans insist on a wool bill the Democrats abhor, and the Tariff Board contents itself with unloading a mass of information on Congress, with no specific recommendations at all. This mass of facts confirms the wisdom of the bill the President killed, his critics aver, while the Republicans use the same information as the basis of their bill, which the President is said to regard favorably. What he will do if he is confronted again with the alternative of signing the Democratic bill or nothing is the talk of the press. The low-tariff papers believe he should approve it. "The report of the Tariff Commission was so nearly in line with the compromise bill of last summer as to leave no substantial basis of opposition now," remarks the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (Prog. Rep.), and in the New York *World's* (Dem.) opinion, he "can not veto another wool-tariff bill like that which he vetoed last session without repudiating his Tariff Board, which now finds such ready acceptance even with the standpat element of his party." The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) sees no reason for any presidential embarrassment in this situation. It says:



OUGHT TO "GET" SCHEDULE K THIS TIME.
—McWhorter in the St. Paul *Dispatch*.



BACK AGAIN.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

"The President has held it to be his duty to sign no bill reducing a shedule on which the Tariff Commission has not reported. On the wool schedule the Commission has reported. Congress has had the benefit of the information contained in that report. The majority members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House say that they have carefully and candidly studied the report and find in it no reason why the bill before them should essentially be changed. Mr. Taft may reach a different conclusion from his own study of the report. But it is not necessary and it is not desirable that the interpretation put on the report by the President should be conclusive as against the interpretation of Congress. The difference is not one of principle. Mr. Taft long since exprest the view that the present tariff taxes on the wool and woolen industries were 'indefensible.' He believes that they should be reduced. So does Congress. In a question of degree, of how much the reduction should be, the President can not properly or safely insist that his opinion is so much more authoritative that he must veto the measure sent to him."

The regular Republican press are inclined to line up with Mr. Payne in praise of the Tariff Board, and to support the bill drafted by Representative Hill, of Connecticut, which retains some of the protection given the wool industry under the present rates. Such papers as the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, Springfield *Union*, Baltimore *American*, Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, Pittsburg *Dispatch*, Albany *Journal*, and Salt Lake *Tribune* would be glad to see the President again exercise the veto power at the expense of a Democratic wool bill. The Hartford *Courant* even suggests that such a bill as that drawn by Mr. Hill, "a revising bill which the President can sign," may perhaps be the final result of the conference committee's endeavors to meet the desires of the two Houses of Congress. But, it adds, "at present our wish to see things turn out in that fortunate way is stronger—very much stronger—than our hope."

The fight in Congress, according to the correspondent of the New York *Times*, "hinges on the basic duty on wool," and he explains:

"The Democratic bill makes it a flat rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem. Mr. Hill levies his duty on the scoured content of the wool, and makes it 18 cents a pound, except on carpet wools, which are taxed 7 cents a pound, unwashed, and 19 cents scoured. But rebates make the carpet wools practically free. The Smoot

Bill, which is considerably higher than Mr. Hill's, tho lower than the present law, is not yet complete, and will be offered as an amendment in the Senate. The present law has three classifications in ad valorems. The following table shows the difference between the present law, the Underwood, or Democratic measure, and the Hill Bill, namely:

	Present Law Per cent.	Hill Per cent.	Underwood Per cent.
First-class wool	57.89	37.88	20
Second-class wool	57.86	34.71	20
Third-class wool	42.41	Free	20

Coming to the Tariff Board's cotton report, we find many papers indorsing the President's opinion that it warrants a decided reduction of the present duties on cotton goods. President, Senate, and House are urged to do their part in bringing about an early revision of Schedule I. Voicing this demand are heard dailies of such different types as the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), *Evening Post* (Ind.), *Journal of Commerce* (Ind.), and *World* (Dem.), Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.), Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) and *Public Ledger* (Ind.), and Providence *Journal* (Ind.). The President states in his message accompanying the report that it "shows the difficulty of stating in general terms difference in costs of production for a great variety of cotton-manufactures." That is, as several editors interpret it, conditions of manufacturing change so frequently and vary so markedly in different parts of the country that no Tariff Board can find any fair basis of comparison between domestic and foreign costs of production. Thus the New York *Journal of Commerce* sees the President's pet Tariff Board furnishing an argument against his favorite tariff theory. We read:

"The new thing in connection with this fact is that it is restated by a Republican President, who was led by the new theory of his party to begin a will-o'-the-wisp chase for 'a reasonable protection adjusted to the difference in cost of production at home and abroad.' Serious students of tariff economics have long since abandoned as fruitless a quest in the direction indicated, and it is not at all surprizing to note that public sentiment is crystallizing around something more tangible in tariff reduction than 'comparisons of costs which are eternally changing.'"

An important finding of the Board, strongly emphasized by Mr. Taft, is that certain important lines of cotton goods are made and sold as cheaply here as abroad, but that the retail price is higher. Hence, as the New York *Commercial* notes, "if the system of distribution and not the manufacturers' price for goods is responsible for the higher cost to the consumer here as compared with retail prices abroad, no change in the tariff will affect the cost of such cloths or the cost of living." And the New York *Sun* argues from this that the tariff rate is practically a negligible quantity in the American manufacturer's profits, and in "the price of such cotton goods as are bought and worn by an overwhelming majority of the American people." On the other hand, several Democratic papers point out that these very facts show conclusively that our cotton-manufacturers no longer need protection. The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) and Providence *Journal* (Ind.) are especially impress by the statement that the labor costs in this country are in large part less than in England, "the principal competing country." So the Philadelphia *Record* concludes:

"Like the report on wool, this cotton report refutes the claims of the protectionists, and confirms, substantially, the position of the Ways and Means Committee and Democrats generally."

We give in synopsis the President's summary of the Board's principal conclusions:

There are three main branches of cotton-manufacture, says the President: spinning, weaving, and finishing. The cost of spinning cotton yarn is greater here than in England, but the present duty on these yarns is two or three times in excess of the difference in the cost of production. The difference in the cost of weaving varies. In the cost of many cloths of plain weave the American cost, including labor, seems to be lower than that abroad. This conclusion is substantiated by the fact that the American manufacturer sells these goods at prices as low as those charged by the foreign manufacturer in his own country. In the cost of fancy fabrics and the more complicated weaves the cost is higher in this country, but even on such fabrics the present duties are in excess of the cost difference. The cost of finishing is about the same here as in England, but, again, the duties of the Payne-Aldrich tariff are in excess of the difference in cost.

In few cases is the mill price of cotton goods in this country increased by the full amount of the duty. Nevertheless, the prices paid by the consumers here are higher because of a system of production entailing a very wide margin between the manufacturer's price and the retail price. This is due in part both to the higher cost of distribution and to certain selling practises in the cotton-trade. Finally, "under the existing system of distribution a slight reduction of duties would in some cases materially reduce the price to the consumer, while in other cases a large reduction of the duties would not change the price to the American consumer at all."

The President's further recommendation, that Congress vote funds to continue the work of the Tariff Board for the remainder of the fiscal year, is approved by his party papers and by the Republicans in Congress. But the Democratic press, for the most part, are inclined to stand with Chairman Underwood in his reported intention not to continue the appropriation for this work.

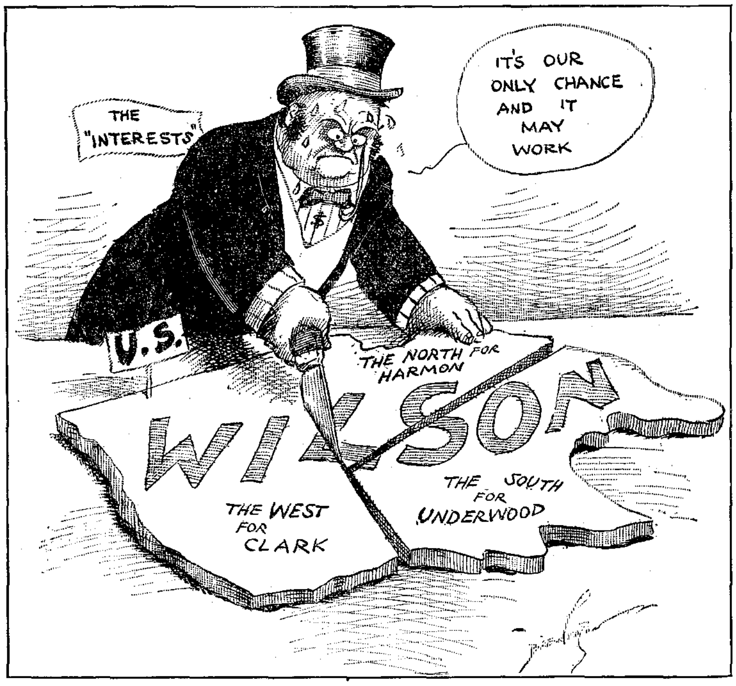
THE BROKEN-RAIL ROUTE TO ETERNITY

RESPONSIBILITY for the startling increase in rail-breakage on American railroads is bandied back and forth between the railroad companies and the rail-manufacturers while the traveling public take the consequences. As the Chicago *Journal* remarks, "whoever may be at fault, it is intolerable that the public should pay the penalty in life and limb." In the last decade, according to the records of the Interstate Commerce Commission, there have been 2,059 derailments caused by broken rails, and the human toll has been 106 persons killed and 4,112 injured. We read further that while the accidents due to this cause numbered only 78 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, the record for the fiscal year of 1911 was 249. Since the 1st of January this year eleven fast trains have been wrecked, and in most of the cases, according to the Philadelphia *Record*, the accident was traced to "a defective rail or some other fault of the track." And the Cincinnati *Times-Star* says:

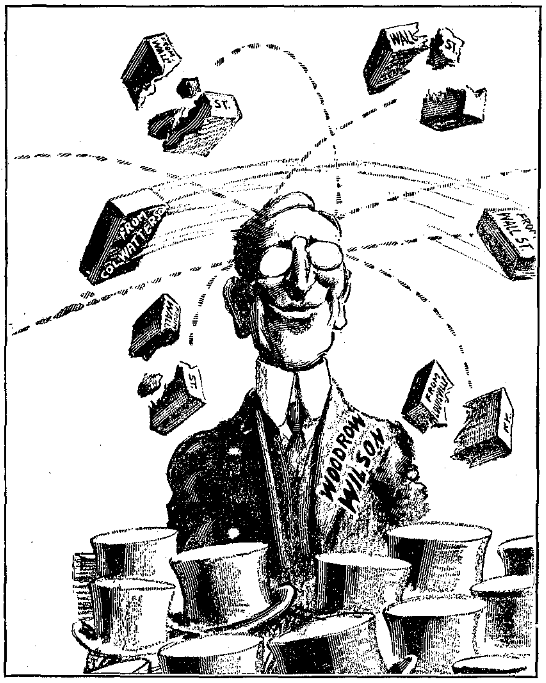
"These figures might have been much larger had it not been for the increasing use of steel cars. But they are large enough to show that railway men and manufacturers of rails have a big and vitally important problem on their hands to provide rails that will meet modern requirements and will not often be found fatally defective. . . . . . .

"The fact that the railway-trains of to-day are heavier than those of ten years ago is not sufficient to explain these figures, for on most roads the weight of the rails has kept pace with the weight of the trains, the heavier rails having been generally substituted."

It will be remembered that inquiry into the wreck at Manchester, N. Y., last August resulted in an official report to the Interstate Commerce Commission that "there must be a limit in the combination of hard-steel rails and high-wheel pressure beyond which it is unsafe to go." Later, President James A. Farrell of the United States Steel Corporation told the Stanley Steel Investigating Committee that the railroads, putting economy before safety, demand rails with a high percentage of carbon, the result being a hard but brittle rail—"unquestionably, in my judgment, an unsafe grade of steel in view of the severe conditions of service." The railroad companies, on the other hand, claim that of late the steel companies



SPLITTING UP THE COUNTRY.
—Brewerton in the Atlanta *Journal*.



THE TALL MAN.
—Minor in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

THE DEMOCRATIC SITUATION.

have been turning out rails not up to specifications. "All the roads have found for the past two or three years that the quality of rails has been deteriorating," says Vice-President Nichols of the Great Northern, and James J. Hill was recently quoted as saying:

> "Most mills turn out too large a number of rails in a given time. We are still using some Krupp rails made in Germany twenty-two years ago, and they are in better condition than most American rails bought in recent years."

Other criticisms from railroad sources are thus summarized by the Philadelphia *Record:*

> "The steel companies are trying to reduce the cost of manufacture. Their men are paid by tonnage, and seek to turn out the greatest possible amount in twenty-four hours. It is charged that the rails are run through the mills at too high a temperature, which favors crystallization; that not enough of the upper end of the bloom, containing 'pipes' and other defects, is cut off, and that while some defects can not be detected by inspection, others can be, but are not because the inspection is done by men who are not qualified, and who are chiefly interested in getting as big a tonnage as possible in twenty-four hours."

At a recent conference of railroad-managers and mill representatives both sides, while shifting the responsibility, frankly recognized the danger of present conditions. Meanwhile the people are demanding through the press that, whatever the cause, a remedy be promptly found and applied.

The whole trouble, suggests *The Wall Street Journal*, may be due to the fact that the unpropitious business conditions of the past few years have forced the railroads to economize in maintenance and replacement work. To quote:

> "To avoid accidents, it is necessary not only to use rails of good quality but also to replace them as often and as largely as the severity of the wear and tear requires. Hence, avoidance of accidents depends as much upon the maintenance and replacement work of the rails themselves as it does upon the quality of product turned out by the steel-manufacturers. . . . . . .
>
> "It may therefore be quite significant that during the past three years rail replacements have amounted to only about seven and one-half tons of rails per million tons of freight carried one mile, whereas during the previous five years about twelve tons of rails were placed per million ton-miles of traffic. Let us observe, however, that this slump in the amount of replacement work done is not a new experience, for in previous times of poor earnings the same thing has occurred.
>
> "What we evidently need is more prosperity for the roads and the replacement of more old rails by new ones."

THE NEW LABOR MOVEMENT

THE TEXTILE-MILL STRIKES at Lawrence, Lowell, and other Massachusetts towns and at Passaic, N. J., are drawing general attention in this country to the rise of a new labor-movement of international scope. In the United States it is represented by the Industrial Workers of the World, who directed the Lawrence strike with success, while in England it is called Syndicalism, and has shown its strength and purposes in the great coal war there. Its principal aim, says the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.), is to disregard political methods, such as the Socialists of Germany and the laborites of Great Britain employ, and get control of the means of production and distribution by uncompromising warfare in the economic realm. It hopes, we are told, to overthrow the wage-system, and its weapon is the general strike. The Chicago paper, as well as the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), New York *Commercial* (Com.), the Rochester *Post-Express* (Rep.), and *The Christian Science Monitor* (Boston), look upon Syndicalism as a new manifestation of Socialism; but an altogether different view is taken by the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), which remarks that "at the present moment, the most interesting feature about Syndicalism is that it constitutes a menace, not to society, but to the Socialist party," for it would brush aside all efforts to settle the so-called class differences by peaceful methods, and would by "direct action" force the other side to yield without governmental interference. A monograph entitled "The Labor Movement in France," written by Louis Levine and recently published in this country by the Columbia University Department of Political Science, is used as a text by the New York *Evening Post* in explaining what Syndicalism really is. This paper says in part:

> "In theory it holds that the presence of Socialist or trade-union representatives in Parliament is useless, or worse than useless. It is not only that individual representatives of the working-class have yielded to the seductions of political power and proved

false to their class, as in the case of Messrs. Millerand, Briand, and Viviani. The parliamentary system in itself is regarded as conducive to the sacrifice of principles, the encouragement of petty intrigue, the fostering of the spirit of cowardly conciliation, and thus to the weakening of the revolutionary spirit among the workingmen.

"Moreover, parliamentarianism leads to the domination of the working-classes by non-workingmen. It is the 'intellectuals' who get themselves elected to Parliament; and such men, with all the good will in the world, can not really enter into the feelings and the aspirations of the working-class. The 'intellectuals' are necessarily inclined to take a philosophic view of the 'war between the classes.' They are content to make gradual progress. They accept reforms. But it is all very well for such intellectual leaders, who have seldom worked with their hands, to preach patience and evolution. They can not understand the real workingman's passionate yearning for liberation, to be obtained in his own day and by any means.

"Syndicalism, therefore, rejects the idea of capturing the bourgeois state by legislative methods. It rejects palliatives and reforms because they do not go to the heart of the situation, which is one of irreconcilable class warfare. Because the state is always bound to be under the control of the propertied classes and the 'intellectuals,' Syndicalism declares war against the state. It finds in the workingmen's organizations the only efficient agent for overturning society. It regards the general strike as the lever that will accomplish the overthrow."

The Socialist New York *Call* resents a charge made by *The Tribune*, that the object of the Syndicalist strikes is to enforce the principle that "the state or society or somebody owes every man a living," and defends the new movement by saying that it is justified by the fact that the class struggle, suppress, ignored, or sidetracked in one way, will manifest itself in another, and usually more threatening, form. The Socialist paper says of the situation in general:

"What the capitalist politician fails to understand is that we are living in a period of social revolution, and that his sitting upon the political safety-valve simply invites an explosion of the pent-up social forces in the capitalist boiler."

The "I. W. W." has antagonized the American Federation of Labor all along the line. At Lawrence the two organizations were rivals for the control of the strike. Commenting on that strike, *The Federationist*, edited by Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L., quotes Dr. Walter E. Weyl as saying in *The Outlook:*

"Between the American Federation of Labor and the Industrial Workers of the World there is an antagonism more irreconcilable than that between mill-owners and textile-workers."

The chief difference between the two organizations, we are told, is that the A. F. of L. believes in seeking relief for workingmen through legislation, while the I. W. W. would resort to more "direct" methods. This new labor-movement here and abroad opposes the old one because of what *The Call* characterizes as "pettifogging reform methods," and an "implicit faith in its ability to play the game of 'politics' with the most astute political tricksters of the capitalist parties."

"Fanatical and impracticable, a dream of unreasonable and illogical men," is the San Francisco *Labor Clarion's* characterization of Syndicalism. The movement spells anarchy, according to this labor organ, and "bodes no good for the world's great mass of workers." To quote further:

"In the United States the principal exponents of this doctrine believe that they are the fearless advocates of a doctrine that is to emancipate the world from its thralldom in one fell swoop. They believe, or at any rate preach, that those men and women who advocate trade-unionism are a pack of cowards or mental incompetents, incapable of producing good results. They believe, or pretend to believe, that the Socialist who does not spit out great tongues of flame at every breath is also in the same category. . . . . .

"Those mostly responsible for the growth of Syndicalism are the unreasonable, grasping, greedy employers of labor, who are just as anarchistic in their dispositions as are the Syndicalists. With them anarchy is all right as long as they hold the upper hand. They believe in law and order only when such law and order help them in the accomplishment of their purposes. They are by far a less desirable class than are the Syndicalists, less desirable because they are responsible for the existence and growth of the latter.

"If this Government is to go on and accomplish the purposes for which it was instituted, it must bring about such an equitable condition of affairs as will in an orderly and sensible manner rid us of both of these elements."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

It is easy for some politicians to mistake the call of the wild for the call of the people.—*Boston Transcript.*

Teddy should have told Taft four years ago that he was only lending it to him.—*Jacksonville Florida Times-Union.*

There is a play in New York called "The Truth Wagon." It must come under the head of slightly used vehicles.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Senator Lorimer voted against the peace treaties. Evidently he is determined that if he can't have peace nobody else shall.—*Cleveland Leader.*

A Frenchman claims to have found a way to turn iron into gold. A Scot who lives in America found out how to do that long ago.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Underwood, in removing the duty on sugar, is certainly in a fair way to become the candy kid if he doesn't become the candidate.—*Brockton Times.*

With all due respect to railroad-managers, making car-windows larger for people in wrecks to crawl through will not meet the issue of breaking rails.—*New York World.*

A correspondent wants to know what a Progressive is. Well, a Progressive in politics is a man who calls for a new deck when the cards stop running his way.—*Trenton State Gazette.*

It is stated that Madero expended $7,000,000 in carrying on the revolution through which he became President of Mexico. It is doubtful if he thinks now that he got the worth of his money.—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer.*

Colonel Roosevelt mentioned no names in his latest reference to the good trusts, but we thought we detected a faint blush of modesty on the damask cheek of the United States Steel Corporation.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

Mexico having received a "square deal" in the prohibition of the shipment of arms across the border for the use of revolutionists, a return of courtesies should prevent the dispatch of bullets across the border in this direction.—*New York World.*

Roosevelt will not get the Nobel Peace Prize this year.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Dime-novel circulation vastly decreased; daily papers probably suffice.—*Wall Street Journal.*

There seems to be no doubt about Mrs. Pankhurst's bonnet being in the ring!—*Dayton Journal.*

Let her who is without votes cast the first stone. (From the proverbs of Pankhurst.)—*Columbia State.*

It is the Taft opinion that a dog running without a third-term license ought to be kicked around.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

If Colonel Harvey has any choice for Vice-President he is wisely refraining from making it known.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

By courtesy of Central Americans, all revolutions have been suspended during Secretary Knox's visit.—*Wall Street Journal.*

The Maryland suffragettes will celebrate their defeat by giving a baby show. Is this to be a loan exhibition?—*Dayton Journal.*

Colonel Roosevelt "had no desire to run," but from the way Taft is going it looks as if he will have to.—*Southern Lumberman.*

A conservative is a man who will not look at the new moon, out of respect for that ancient institution, the old one.—*La Follette's Weekly.*

Colonel Roosevelt may yet take the position that if we do not give him the nomination, he will take his canal away from us.—*St. Louis Times.*

Stockholders of the Standard Oil subsidiaries ought to put up something handsome for Attorney-General Wickersham on his retirement from office.—*Wall Street Journal.*

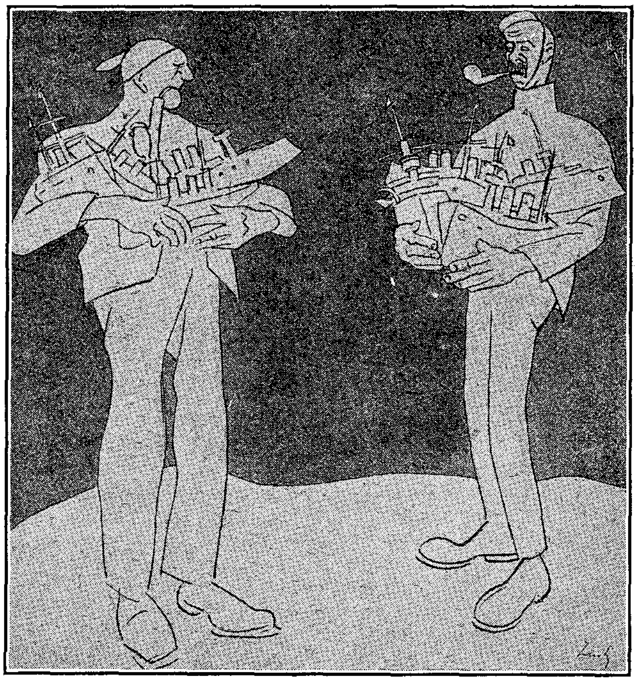
A juvenile editor in Chicago has offered President Taft $2.50 to write a golf story for his magazine. Perhaps the youngster's appraisal of the President's value as a writer was influenced by the Senate's action in practically rewriting two of Mr. Taft's treaty contributions.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

BRITAIN'S CHALLENGE TO GERMANY

NO SUCH OLIVE-BRANCH has astonished the press of Europe in many years as the one held out by Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty a few days ago in the direction of Germany. England started the dreadnought craze; now England signals a halt. The British press, without regard to party, approve the plan, and there are indications that Germany will indorse it. What Mr. Churchill proposed, in laying the naval estimates before Parliament, was an acceleration or retardation of British naval construction to correspond with Germany's, always, however, keeping 60 per cent. ahead. Thus, if Germany should decide to take a holiday next year, and lay down no new dreadnoughts, England would do the same, and so Germany would not only save some $30,000,000, but her action would automatically wipe out no fewer than five British super-dreadnoughts, which would be more than Germany could hope to do in actual warfare. He continued:

> "The Germans are a people of robust minds, whose strong, masculine good sense and high courage do not recoil from and are not offended by plain, blunt statements of fact, if they are express with courtesy and sincerity. . . . . . .
>
> "This is our position—that the Germans will not be gainers in naval power by any increases they may make, and will not be losers from the basis I have laid down by any diminutions. Here is a perfectly plain plan and arrangement by which, without diplomatic negotiations, without bargaining, without the slightest restriction of the sovereign freedom of either Power, this keen and costly naval rivalry can at any time be abated."



GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

BOTH—"We can never clasp hands till we drop these burdens."

—*Amsterdammer.*

In reply to this the German naval estimates, presented to the Reichstag a few days later, provide for laying down only two new dreadnoughts a year for the next five years, instead of the three previously planned.

When Baron von Borck wrote for *Blackwood's* his account of our Civil War, he compared the Federals and Confederates to two maniacs playing at chess, ignorant of the game, but carrying it on by fiercely making random moves, which gained and lost them nothing—except the exertion of a certain useless expenditure of energy and time. In their dreadnought rivalry England and Germany are pictured by some as playing the same sort of game, and we read in *The Contemporary Review* (London) that as England is to blame for it, England should now put a stop to it. Mr. F. W. Hirst, writing in this journal, speaks out of a full and complete knowledge of the subject when he says that England must lead Germany in the right way by first taking it herself, for:

> "A big reduction of our naval estimates would probably be at least as contagious as our incomprehensible blunder in starting the dreadnought mania."

Mr. Churchill's bold policy, with its implied motive of conciliation and partial diminution of armament, meets with the approbation of the whole London press, which on such subjects drop party feelings and unite in the proud chorus that "Britannia Rules the Waves." The Conservative and aristocratic *Morning Post* speaks of the plan with warm approval, and we read in the London *Times:*

> "Mr. Churchill's speech will do much to raise him in the esteem of his countrymen. We do not hesitate, for our part, to say that it was one of the best expositions, perhaps, indeed, the best exposition, of naval policy which has been made since Lord George Hamilton's famous statement in 1889. It was not only vigorous and clear, but the policy which it disclosed is firm, intelligent, and statesmanlike.
>
> "Mr. Churchill stated frankly that our naval policy has been, is, and will be mainly determined by that of Germany, but in doing this he only put into plain but perfectly courteous and friendly words what all the world knows to be the truth. We have too good an opinion of Germany to fancy that she cares whether British Ministers refer to her by name or by clumsy circumlocutions which can not deceive anybody.
>
> "Nothing, as he truly said, is to be gained by using indirect modes of expression. It is better that both nations should understand, without ill temper or disguise, the conditions in which naval competition between them must be carried on within the next few years."

The Pan-Germanists of Berlin think that Mr. Churchill is trying to corner Germany and gain an advantage over her by a trick. The "Naval Law" of Germany provides that two dreadnoughts per annum shall be built between 1912 and 1918, and the great German naval authority, Baron von Reventlow, writes in the *Deutsche Tages Zeitung* (Berlin) as follows:

> "England, as is evident from the speech of her First Lord of the Admiralty, hopes by the promises she holds out to force us not to repudiate our 'Naval Law'—she knows the impossibility of that—but to let it gradually sink into abeyance. England's hopes rely on the socialistic character of our Reichstag and she feels sure that after building two dreadnoughts a year up to 1917, we will never again return to an estimate of three. But, really, the more our colonial empire grows, the more need we have of a strong navy. Yet if England pledges herself not to lay the keels of more than three dreadnoughts in the coming year, we shall be able to feel content with building two a year, or at least five in two years."

But Captain Persius, of the German Navy, writes in a more fierce and hectoring mood. We quote from his Falstaffian article in the *Berliner Tageblatt:*

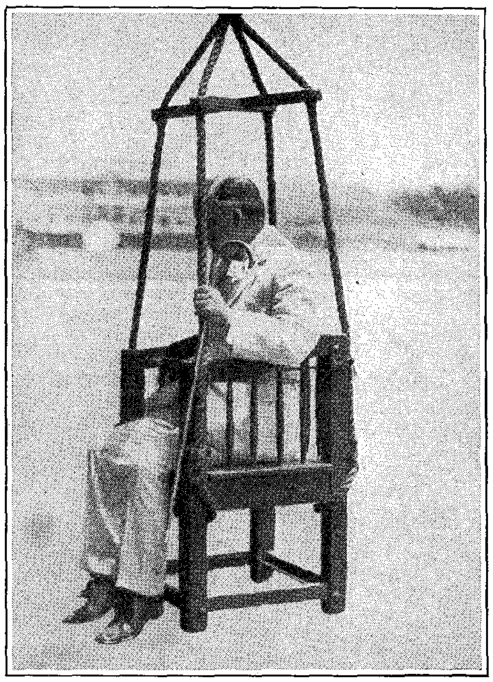
> "In England hysterical panics, one after another, succeed to paltry rodomontades. These betray a desire sometimes to intimidate, sometimes to cajole, us into stopping the increase of our fleet. But Germany is to be neither intimidated nor cajoled."

The *Kölnische Zeitung* remarks coldly that Britain and Germany must each decide naval questions according to its own interests, and adds:

> "Last summer's events convinced our people that we shall have the best guaranty of peace when we are so strong that war against Germany will be a life-or-death hazard for any enemy."

UNCLE SAM ON THE ROAD

UNCLE SAM is making "a business tour" in Latin America, declares the *Revue Diplomatique* (Paris). His drummer is Mr. Knox, we are told, and the Pan-Americanism of Washington means the absorption of South, or at least of Central America. The organ we are citing is read in all the legations, and is really supposed to be of great, if not inspired, authority. It echoes in a fiery manner the general tone of foreign opinions. The digging of the Panama Canal has caused a flutter in many dove-cotes. French papers are beginning to talk about the French colonies in the West Indies, and the English Government is proposing to establish a strong naval center and coaling-station at Jamaica. The writer, who does not put his name to the article from which we quote, evidently believes that the policy of the United States is "a barefaced policy of grab," quite forgetful of our disinterested [treatment of Cuba. What can we think of the following?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MR. KNOX AS AN AVIATOR.

Our Secretary of State is here seen going ashore at Acajutla, Salvador, from the cruiser *Maryland* in a landing-chair swung by a cable above the surf.

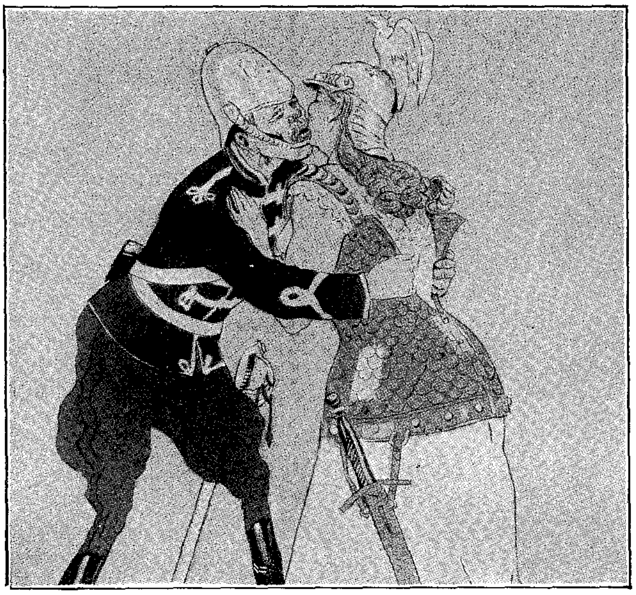
"America for the Americans—that is to say, the whole of the continent, North and South, is to be in the ambitious and greedy hands of the United States. This is a genuine but unexpected interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine which has been adopted by the new policy of the Government at Washington. New? Is it even new? Consider now, for more than twenty years the Washington Government has dreamed of a vast tariff-union to include the nations of the two Americas. James G. Blaine took the initiative in convoking the first Pan-American Conference in 1889. But the Spanish republics rejected with disdain the Yankee proposals; the efforts of Blaine ended merely in the creation of an International Bureau of American Republics, which is of no significance whatever."

This writer gives an account of the efforts of Mr. John Barrett and Secretary Root in the same direction, and avers that all these attempts ended in smoke. And why? He gives the following answer:

"The fine words of Washington's 'drummer' were unfortunately discredited by the acts of the United States Government. These acts included the second occupation of Cuba, the difficulties which the United States had with Colombia, the military demonstrations on the frontier of Mexico, and the troubles of Honduras. It was then that all the Latin republics vied with each other in denouncing the United States as the unscrupulous grab-all, the faithless conqueror of the Western world. It is therefore a rough task that Mr. Knox has undertaken in airing, with all the impudence of an American statesman, his dollar diplomacy. . . . Will he be able to stem a current which runs so strongly against the United States? It is very doubtful. The policy of the Government at Washington has never ceased to rouse distrust and alarm regarding the conduct of the Yankee Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is evident to every one that it will take a long time for the two Americas to reach that settled stability of fortune which we find in Europe, and none can be duped by the offers of financial reorganization made to improvident nations. Such offers are mere blinds and mean efforts at financial absorption, as the first step toward the territorial absorption of such nations. There are many well-known precedents to remind us how well-founded are these apprehensions."

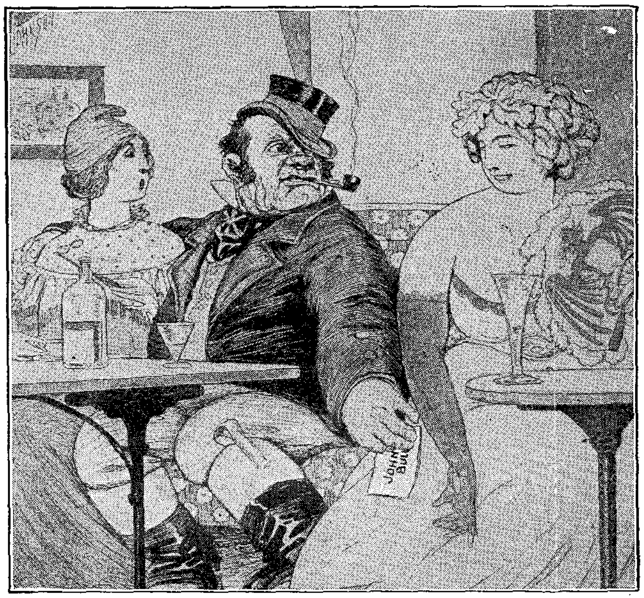
Mr. Knox, declares this writer, has never missed an opportunity of urging the blessings which a Pan-American union would bring. His main argument is that the people of the New World are united by a solidarity that is geographical as well as political. The concluding paragraph of the article is as follows:

"But Uncle Sam is too well known to delude any one. Some minds persist in being deluded, in spite of the policy he pursues. This policy really is a menace not only to the interests of Europe in South America, but even more to the very independence of which those nations have ever been proud and jealous, because they have bought their liberty with their blood."


THE KISS THAT MISSED

GERMANIA—"No, no, sir! Anyway, not yet."

—*Ulk* (Berlin)



IN THE CAFÉ INTERNATIONAL.

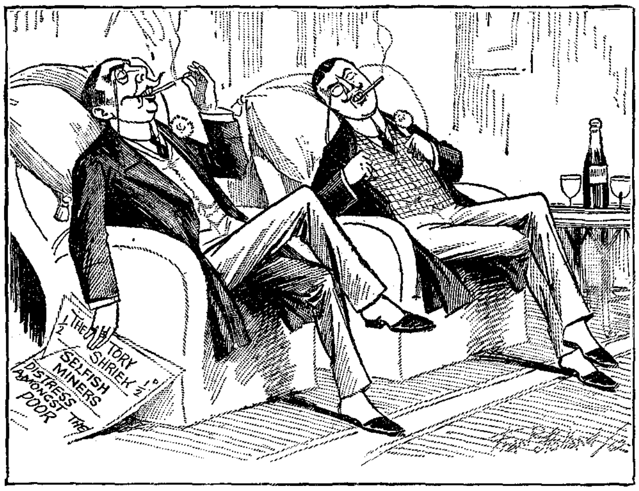
Johnnie's flirtations with Germania are spoiling the good humor of Marianne.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

EMBARRASSING MOMENTS IN

WHAT COAL-MINING COSTS

WHILE THE MIND of the public in Europe and America is occupied with the question of coal strikes, several thoughtful men are trying to get at the root of the matter. They ask, What does coal-mining cost, and who gets the best out of its profits? Mr. Tom Richardson, M.P., and Mr. J. A. Walbank, F.C.A., have recently published a pamphlet entitled "Profits and Wages in the British Coal Trade." Their conclusion is that the average rate of dividends paid by joint-stock colliery companies up to 1910 has been about 9½ per cent. Writing in *The Daily Mail* (London), Mr. Charles Duquid, its financial editor, asserts that these figures are absolutely accurate, but laments that no method has been devised for meeting "any reasonable demand of the men" employed; and "for saving to the owners and to the men that huge amount of coal-trade profit which at present goes into the pocket of the middleman."



FIRST CLUB LOAFER—"Yaas, yer know, these selfish miner Johnnies don't care a straw for the poor and suffering, so long as they can loaf about and get all they want."

SECOND CLUB LOAFER—"You're right there, Reggie. Yer know the bounders ought to be *made* to work. There are too many loafers about already. Let's have another bottle!"

—*Reynolds's Newspaper* (London).

Sir Hugh Bell, head of a large coal-mining concern, sends to the London *Times* a communication in which he gives the actual cost of a ton of coal to those who bring it to the pit's mouth. He writes:

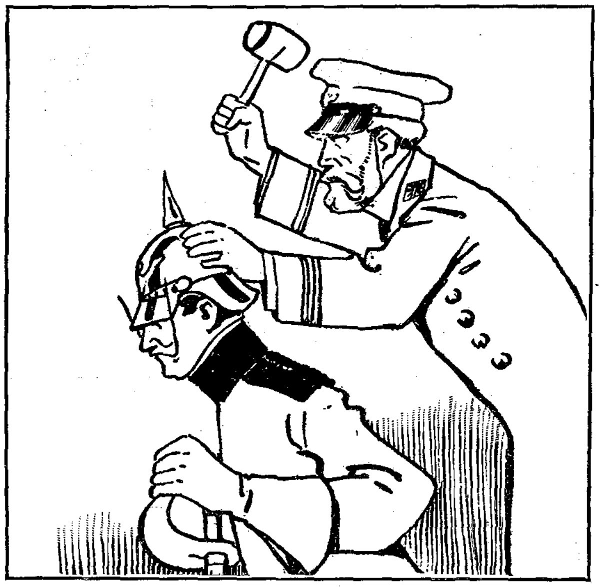
> "In one year the company raised 1,124,289 tons of coal, and received, in round figures, 8s. 4d. [$2] a ton at the pit mouth. The price realized for the ton of coal was thus 100d. [$2]. This was disposed of in the following way: Paid in wages to men in the employment of the company, 56d. [$1.12]; for salaries and for administrative expenses of a similar character, 2d. [4 cts.]; for royalty rents, 4½d. [9 cts.]; for cottage rents, stores, rates and taxes, railway dues on goods delivered to the colliery, and for similar expenses, 27½d. [55 cts.]; total, 90d. [$1.80]. And there remains in the hands of the colliery proprietors 10d. [20 cts.].
>
> "No concern can safely divide more than between one-half and two-thirds of its gross profits. That is to say, 3d. [6 cts.] to 5d. [10 cts.] out of the above profits must be reserved for redemption of capital and other similar expenses, which have to be met if a colliery undertaking is to be maintained as a dividend-paying concern. There remains, therefore, something between 5d. [10 cts.] and 7d. [14 cts.] cash."

The highest price for mining-labor in Europe is paid by the Welsh companies, whose operatives are now striking, tho their wages excel anything paid by French, Belgian, and German companies. Such is the statement of Mr. D. A. Thomas, head of the Cambrian Coal Combine, a concern with over ten millions capital. Writing in the London *Daily Mail*, he says:

> "The wages in the South Wales coal-field are the highest in the whole of the Old World. They are to-day 40 per cent. higher than they were in 1897, showing that the condition of the workmen must be very much better than it was half a generation ago. Nobody will contend that the cost of living has increased in anything like the same proportion as the actual earnings of the men."

To add to the expense of digging coal in England there are the royalties which landowners receive from mine-operators. According to Mr. Harold Cox, writing in *The Nineteenth Century*, these royalties amount annually to some $30,000,000. Of this source of revenue the London *Morning Chronicle* writes:

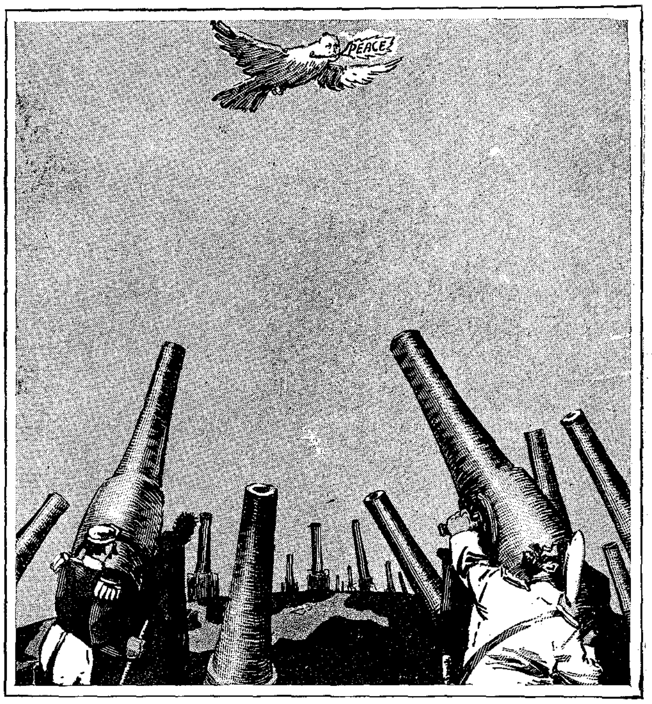
> "Mining royalties are a species of unearned increment for which, at the present scale, there is very little to be said, and it may fairly be claimed that wages should have some call upon this huge payment to landowners. Royalties were mostly fixt at a time when coal-getting was an easier matter, and when conditions were not altogether what they are to-day. It is time,



ANGLO-GERMAN FRIENDSHIP.

"All sharp points of contact must be obliterated."

—*Fischietto* (Turin).



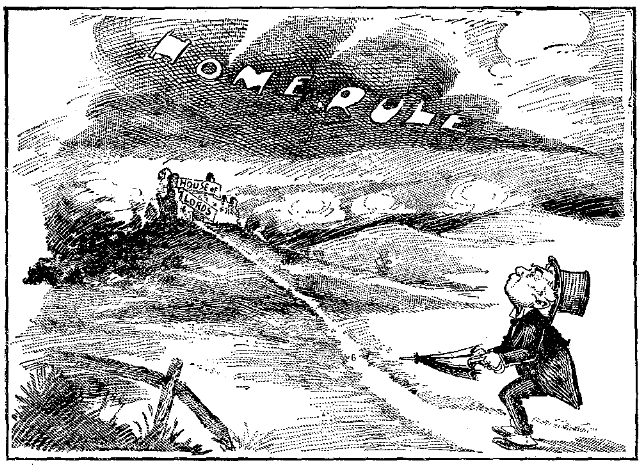
A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

PEACE DOVE HALDANE—"The telescopes of the world are fixt upon me."

—*Ulk* (Berlin).

THE PEACE PANORAMA.

therefore, for a revision in the system, so that some of the extra charges involved by an increase in wages should fall upon the £6,000,000 which royalties produce. The evidence of miners' representatives, given before the Commission, agrees that a reduction of royalties would have a beneficial effect upon wages.



ANY PORT IN A STORM.

Mr. Asquith (who expects promotion to the House of Lords): "I wonder if I can reach the ruins before the cloud bursts." —Newcastle *Weekly Chronicle.*

As the landlords' unearned increment from the coal-mines has been varied for the benefit of lessees, there is no reason in the world why the same should not be done on behalf of the wages of the men."

1912, "HOME RULE YEAR"

THE PROMISE of Mr. Asquith that he will push the Home Rule Bill through Parliament immediately after Easter has raised the spirits of the Nationalists to an amazing height, and the Dublin *Freeman*, the organ of Mr. Redmond and his followers, looks upon 1912 as Ireland's Jubilee and styles it "the Home Rule Year." Yet this paper exhorts its readers to stand fast, and seems to feel the instability of the constituency that supports it. It rebukes Nationalists for despondency in the past, and reminds them that in spite of their despair the Land Act of 1909 was passed, and while under Gladstone the House of Lords blocked Irish plans for freedom, the Parliament Act of Mr. Asquith has largely crippled the peers, and the Upper House has now "struck its flag and accepted its fate." This paper rebukes the prophets "who assure the people that the Home Rule Bill can not pass," and remarks:

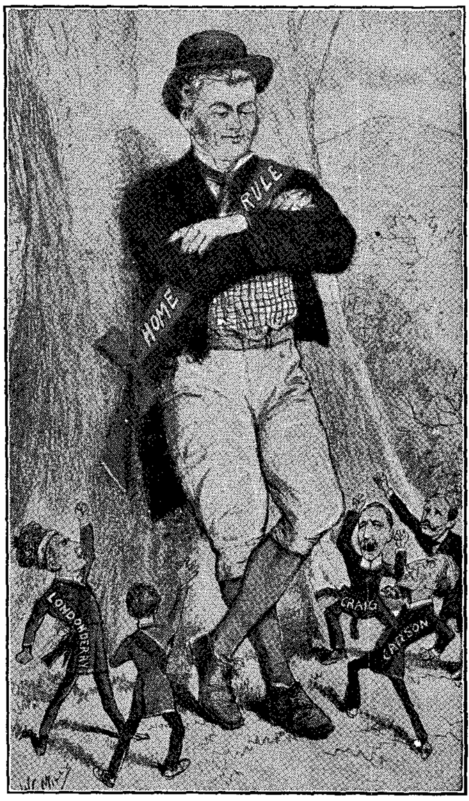
"The prophecy is a good omen; it should hearten the people mightily if they needed heartening. Had the gloomy astrologers told us that Home Rule was assured, then we might have misgiving, then disaster might be expected. The forecasts serve one useful purpose. They are a warning to the people of the dangers that beset the cause of freedom and peace, a signal to Nationalists to close their ranks and make ready for the ordeal. A disciplined determination is demanded from them. The display of that discipline and determination when the opportunity offers is certain to give an immense impetus to the Home Rule policy, for such a display of reason and strength will be the best augury of the success of self-government. The Prime Minister appeals to the courage, discipline, and devotion of the Liberal party; let the courage, discipline, and devotion of the Nationalists of Ireland be at the command of the Irish leaders in the battle that lies before them."

It will, in fact, be Ireland's own fault, we are told, if she does not get Home Rule. Irish faction alone will enable the "Orange rowdies" to defeat the Nationalist hopes. To quote further:

"If the Irish people are determined to have Home Rule this year—at least if they are determined that substantial progress must be made with the Home Rule Bill this year—then Home Rule is as good as won. This St. Patrick's Day the lesson we want to give to the Irish people is that they can of themselves achieve self-government for Ireland, and that unless they themselves achieve it, nobody else will. The first way in which they should show their determination to achieve rule is by squelching faction. Faction is the only thing that can keep self-government from Ireland. Faction has been the curse of this country time out of mind, and faction may continue to be the curse of this country unless the Nationalists determine that faction must cease. The Irish factionist is a traitor to his native land, and he ought not to be regarded as anything else. He may be a clever man: so much the worse. He is no good to Ireland. Therefore, without asking any one's pardon, we say here and now—Down with faction. If there is faction in Ireland this year and next the Orange gang will reap the benefit. The only thing that can give the Orange rowdies a chance is faction in the Irish National ranks."

The difficulties besetting Home Rule in Ireland are clearly described by Prof. J. H. Morgan in the Manchester *Guardian.* While he points to the United States as the model for the administration of justice in a federal government, he also observes that more important than federal courts in Ireland for the maintenance of order would be the continuation in activity of a federal police. This is a question the Liberal party has not faced, and yet it is a vital one. The professor declares that the peace of Ireland must be in charge of the Imperial authorities—a thing which the native Irishman will not like. In his own words:

"The really important question is not so much whether we are to have federal courts as whether we are to retain the police in federal hands. The Liberal Government of 1893 never really faced this question: they were prepared to disband the Royal Irish Constabulary and substitute local police under local authorities. It was a questionable solution, because it left both the Irish Government and the Imperial Government without any central force except the military at their disposal to move into disaffected districts when the local authorities were either unwilling or unable to keep order. It seems obvious that there must be some statutory body of police at Dublin, like the Metropolitan Police in London, paid out of the National Exchequer, and under the control of the central Government, and consequently available for use in any part of the country. If this is provided for, there need, I think, be no great fear of leaving the police in the hands of the Irish authorities. . . . The simplest and least contentious solution would be to retain the control of the police in Imperial hands for a fixt period of years, and to provide for the continuance of the existing Irish judges and sheriffs in office, leaving the vacancies as they occur to be filled up by the Irish Executive. This would be the line of least resistance."



IMPUDENCE!

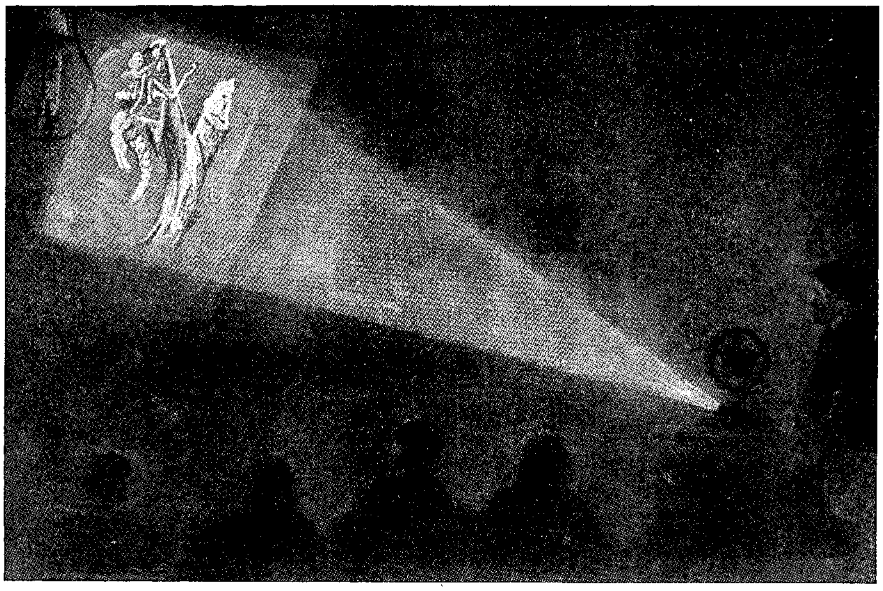
Orange Pigmies—"You shan't speak; we won't let you speak."

Home Rule—"What an irritating lot of little bigots you are, to be sure, and the conceit of you too!" —Dublin *Freeman.*

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

MOVING PICTURES IN THE CLASSROOM

THE MOVING PICTURE, thinks Thomas A. Edison, can do what school-books have hitherto failed to accomplish: it can make schools interesting for the children. The easy way to appeal to the young is through the eye; why take the harder ways? This is the idea lying behind the experiment with education by film in the Orange schools which is to be undertaken under his direction, and which is explained by him at some length in the current *World To-Day*. Mr. Edison says:



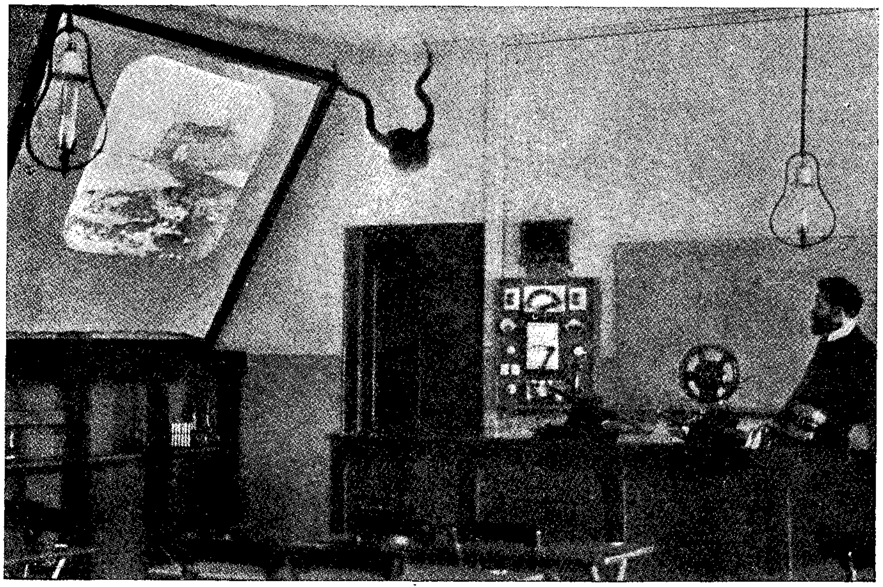
AN UP-TO-DATE COURSE IN NATURAL SCIENCE

At the Lyceum in Versailles, Metamorphosis of the locust shown with the cinematograph.

“See how we teach geography. The teacher, we will say, is trying, with the aid of books, to give children who were never outside of New York City some idea of the great continent of Africa. The children are told that there are Kaffirs in South Africa. There may be a picture or two—small and lifeless things—to show how the Kaffirs look.

“But when all is said and done the children do not know much about how the Kaffirs look and less of how they live. And when the child has been drudged almost to death to memorize the ‘principal products’ of Africa, the lesson is ended.”

Mr. Edison is going to try to teach geography in a very different way. “One of the best moving-picture operators in the world” is now in Africa with directions from the great inventor to start at Cape Town and “take everything between there and the mouth of the Nile.” Then, in due time, the children will see not only Kaffirs actually at work and at play, but the biggest beasts of the jungle, the velds, the rivers, and all the wonders of Africa—“do you believe many children will play sick while these pictures are being run off?”



ARRANGEMENT OF PROJECTIVE APPARATUS AND CINEMATOGRAPH

In the natural-history classroom of the Versailles Lyceum.

Not only geography, but almost the whole field of knowledge is to be gone over, and moving pictures will take the place of most books used below the ninth grade. To quote Mr. Edison's own words again:

“I do not know how I could teach grammar with moving pictures, but I can teach reading, writing, spelling, geography, arithmetic, and physiology. I can even teach history and some branches of science with moving pictures. One of the best films we ever made was of the battle of Lexington. I sent men to the scene and reproduced the battle as nearly as I could as it occurred. In the same way I have shown Washington crossing the Delaware. Many other historic scenes could as easily be reproduced.

“And one of the most interesting pictures I ever made illustrated a chemical process. I simply poured certain chemicals upon a glass and let colored crystals form. Seen with the naked eye this would not amount to much. But I magnified the crystals until they were as large as slices of bread, and when they popped up from the glass they looked almost like covers flying from the manholes over a sewer.”

As yet, however, we learn of no institution of learning in this country which has included the cinematograph as a part of its teaching equipment. But in Versailles, France, there is an important school that has actually installed a moving-picture apparatus and has been making good use of it. The outfit and the many ways in which it is used are described at some length by Mr. F. Honoré in *L'Illustration* (Paris, January 13). Possibly, he thinks, the schools are afraid of the moving picture as connoting frivolity. He says:

“The program of the International Congress of Mathematics which is to meet in 1912 includes a discussion on the dangerous tendency of certain teachers to make the study of mathematics attractive. And in the same way some old pedagogs, greatly attached to intellectual gymnastics, fear that the moving-picture machine may make the study of science too easy.

“This opinion, I hasten to say, is not wide-spread in the university. The introduction of the cinematograph into the official curriculum would appear to be delayed chiefly by the initial expense, which the Department of Education considers somewhat heavy.

“But while committees discuss and bureaus reflect, a professor at Versailles has acted; and thanks to the initiative of Professor Bruckert, lectures in natural science at the *Lycée Hoche* are now accompanied by moving pictures. And this model plant, which we believe to be the first in France, has been installed so cheaply and practically that all our schools, it would seem, might easily offer the same facilities.

"Our photograph shows this ultra-modern classroom, not much different from that in which each of us has passed the finest hours of his life. But the windows have shades! Not to protect delicate complexions from freckles, but to darken the room when necessary. On the professor's desk, in such a position as not to shut off the view of the blackboard, is an ordinary projection lantern, a Pathé cinematograph, and a projection microscope. A little farther away is the screen, plainly visible to all the students, who sit at small tables, used on certain days as dissection-tables. . . . . .

"At once, by pressing a lever, the professor, without interrupting his lecture, may present the phenomena, simple or complex, of which the clearest description, accompanied by the explanatory figures of the book, might give to the youth an insufficient notion.

"In botany, the projection microscope shows, with enlargements of 300 to 2,400 diameters, the innermost structure of the plant cell, while the cinematograph enables us to follow the unfolding of a bud or the pushing of roots through the soil. Views of this kind, taken automatically at about 20 minutes' interval, are projected at the rate of ten per second, or about 14,000 times faster than the reality. Despite this formidable increase of speed, the evolution of the phenomena, hitherto practically impossible to observe, appears in its smallest details with laboratory precision.

"In geology, the working of mines and quarries, and kindred industries, may be explained as in an excursion through the region to be studied, or a visit to the actual factory.

"In zoology, the animals appear alive—from the whale and the elephant down to the infusoria; this manner of showing the life-history of a cocoon will doubtless tend to restore to study the long hours once lost in secretly raising silk-worms; while the procession of blood-globules through the capillaries will demonstrate in thirty seconds, and in a definite way, the circulation of the blood. . . . . .

"As I said at the outset, the question of expense has hitherto been in control. Without giving a detailed statement, a few figures may here be presented. The general electric plant at the *Lycée Hoche*, including the transformer, cost $800. This is used in common by all the scientific departments and on certain days it is utilized in five physics classes at the same time.

"The plant devoted particularly to the natural-science course cost only $360. It includes a switchboard and cables, the cinematographic machine, and the projection-microscope. This last device sells generally for $300; but Mr. Bruckert's cost him only $80.

"The professor estimates that, in general, a demonstration-film ought not to exceed in length 40 yards, which, at 25 cents a yard, places its cost at $10. Now it is said that a film properly handled can be used at least 200 times. Supposing it to be used ten times a year, it will then last 20 years, and cost 50 cents a year, or five cents a lecture—a negligible figure compared with the price of material and products used by students at each session of a class in experimental chemistry.

"As may be seen, the initial expense is spread over a long period. It will also vary from one institution to another, according to whether continuous current is at hand, and to the way in which the plant is installed."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RIPENING CHEESE BY ELECTRICITY—Wines and spirits may be artificially aged by electricity or ozone. Such processes have been used for some time, and more recently a similar method has been tried with cheese, which is found to ripen quickly under electric influence. Quoting from *L'Électricien*, *Cosmos* (Paris, February 15) notes that a Dutch maker named Gokkes, at Rotterdam, treats cheeses with an alternating current of an intensity of 0.2 ampere, under a tension of 10,000 volts, in the presence of atmospheric air. The electrodes, which correspond in shape to the form of the cheeses, favor the access of air. The treatment lasts 24 hours, after which the cheeses that have been subjected to it have, it is said, all the properties of cheese ripened naturally.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE MAGNETIC ATOM

SCARCELY HAVE we become used to the electron—the electric fragment of the atom, once supposed indivisible—when a new elementary constituent of matter claims our attention—the magneton, or magnetic atomic element. The delicate measurements on whose results is founded the new electric theory of matter have been paralleled in the field of magnetism until it has been found possible to calculate the magnetic power of a single atom. When this has been determined, we are told by H. Vigneron in an article on "Modern Ideas of Magnetism," contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, February 17), the very curious fact appears that the same atom does not always have the same magnetic moment, but that the different values that one is led to assign to it, according to temperature, chemical composition, etc., have simple ratios one to another. We read:

"We can thus find among the atomic moments of a single metal, an aliquot part. It will then be found that the aliquot parts of the different atoms are all the same; and to this common value the name of 'magneton' has been given.

"At the present moment, the magneton is a constituent element common to a large number of magnetic atoms and probably to all. The demonstration has been made for iron, nickel, cobalt, chromium, manganese, copper, mercury, and the metals of the rare earths. Is it the same for other substances? Is the magneton more than a constituent of magnetic bodies; is it a universal constituent of matter? This can not yet be affirmed, but it seems very probable, especially as the existence of magneton finds an interesting confirmation in a quite different field—that of luminous spectra.

"When we examine the spectrum of a metal or a gas, we are struck with the considerable number of bright lines that it presents and by the apparent irregularity of their distribution. Physicists have tried to discover what laws this arrangement obeys and have found that the spectral lines fall into series, in each of which the wave-lengths corresponding to the constituent rays may be calculated by replacing one term in a formula by the series of whole numbers. . . . Deslaudes . . . finds that into all these formulas enters one and the same constant, which thus seems to show a profound similitude between the ultimate particles that go to make up the elements.

"Ritz . . . supposes that the luminous radiations are due to the vibration of electrons in a magnetic field due to two poles that may assume within the atom a certain number of positions on a right line. If we desire a concrete comparison we may imagine a series of magnetized bars arranged end to end, following which are arranged other bars of the same length, but non-magnetic—of copper, for instance. If an electron be placed at the copper end of the system it will vibrate, giving out a certain radiation. Add a magnetized bar as a supplement to the preceding assemblage and the electron will give out another kind of radiation, and so on. The existence, noted above, of a constant common to all formulas, necessitates that the elementary magnets should be identical in all the bodies. . . . . .

"It seems then that we have reached, in the magneton, a new constituent of matter. After the electron, symbolizing the new ideas of the discontinuous structure of electricity, the magneton marks an analogous evolution in our conception of magnetic phenomena."

The possibility that we have here a new constituent of matter is enough to stimulate the imagination of any scientist, and Mr. Vigneron discusses as follows the tantalizing but fascinating questions that present themselves:

"What an unknown region opens before us—how many questions are raised! The notion of the chemist's 'simple substance' is now insufficient, since the same element has a variable number of magnetons, depending on its temperature and on the combinations into which it enters; when this number varies—diminishes, for example—what becomes of the magnetons that thus disappear? Are these transformations accompanied by variations of energy? What rôle do magnetic phenomena play in chemical combinations? Are chemical forces the attractions of elementary magnets? Questions press on us in crowds, the horizon enlarges without limit, and we have need of all the enthusiasm, knowledge, and labor of modern science to explore even a part of this new domain."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"EFFICIENCY" IN HOUSEHOLD WORK

THAT DOMESTIC WORK is an occupation requiring the most scientific management on the part of the housekeeper and the observance, on the part of the actual worker, of the same rules that make for efficiency in any industrial employment, is the thesis ably defended by Leuna F. Cooper in *Good Health* (Battle Creek). Women take naturally to traditional methods, and they are not fond of experimentation, mechanical or industrial, which may account, she thinks, for the fact that the wave of industrial reform—the substitution of the machine for muscular effort and its systematization and perfection—has passed over the home without affecting it to any extent. To quote from the article:

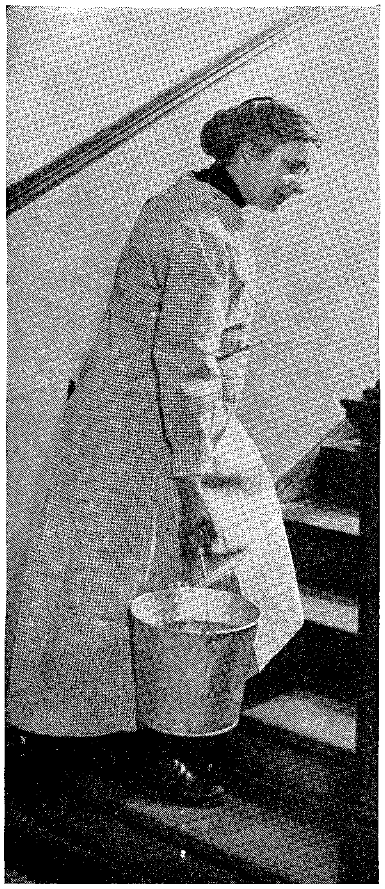
"Unfortunately, most women are not of a mechanical turn of mind, and frequently are not interested in the scientific world, so that the home is lacking in many appliances and labor-saving devices with which it should be supplied were they able to plan and devise improvements. . . . . . .

"A few households have come under our observation where the husband took a genuine interest in the kitchen equipment and was able to devise many appliances for making the work easier.

"In one kitchen a platform, made to fit snugly over the sink, forms a firm foundation for the ice-cream freezer, which is made secure by clamps and rods which screw into the platform. When the freezer is in use, there is only one motion necessary—that of turning the crank. This and many other conveniences might easily be in every home if only thought were given to the economics of the household.

"We are so accustomed to accepting such articles as the market affords without questioning their adaptability for the purpose they are intended to answer that many things of the most extravagant nature are permitted. For instance, the ordinary cook-stove is one of the most extravagant consumers of fuel that could be invented. It is constructed of metal, one of the very best conductors of heat possible to obtain, which simply permits the radiation of heat to such an extent that it is doubtful if one per cent. of the fuel is utilized for the cooking of foods. As Atkinson has said, 'Most cook-stoves cook the cooks instead of the victuals.'

"There are many little leaks by which one's energy may be needlessly used. One of these is unnecessary and aimless motion, as every movement of the body is an expenditure of the muscular energy. One should keep in mind constantly the economy in steps and unnecessary acts. . . . . One's work-table should be the article about which other pieces of furniture should be grouped. The sink and the stove should be within easy reach. A cupboard with open shelves, save for a curtain for keeping out the dust, is more convenient than one with doors which must be opened before removing an article. All food, however, should be kept in closed receptacles."



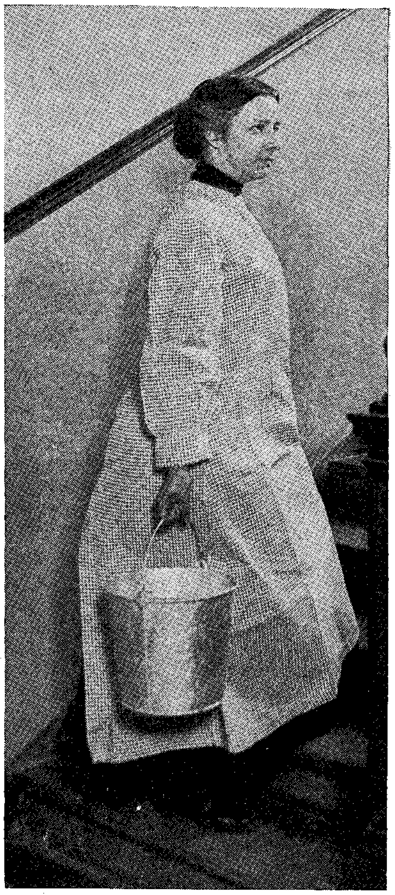
THE WRONG WAY.

Carrying the pail "jack-knife fashion."

The kitchenette is better than the kitchen as a workshop, we are told by the writer. One should never stand to do work when it is possible to sit, and a high stool is therefore as necessary in a kitchen as it is in the business office. Another way in which energy is wasted in ill-spent motion is through improper posture. We read:

"When muscles are forced to do work which was not intended for them to do, it produces fatigue and undue strain, which is likely to produce harmful results. A woman who carries the pail of water or hod of coal upstairs doubled over in 'jack-knife' fashion is not saving her muscles as proper exercise should do, but is constantly weakening the muscles because improper muscles are put into use. The work is ever so much more easily accomplished by preserving the natural curve in the spinal column. Very heavy lifting may be accomplished without ill effects if the correct posture is maintained. The work of the wash-tub is much more easily done by bending at the hips, rather than at the waist line. To accomplish this, it is oftentimes necessary to lower or raise the wash-tub according to the height of the individual.

"Another loss of motion is through poorly devised utensils. In many homes the only cooking-utensils in use are the saucepan, the soup-kettle, and the frying-pan. Should not the housewife be provided with the most up-to-date utensils for the performance of her duties as well as is the man with the newest equipment in office fixtures? In how many homes are to be found such labor-saving devices as a food-chopper, a vegetable-slicer, a bread-mixer, cake-mixer, an oil-dropper for mayonnaise, a fireless cooker, an alcohol-stove for the farmer's wife, or even an egg-poacher, to say nothing of the vacuum-cleaner or the electric-power washing-machine?



Illustrations from "Good Health."

THE RIGHT WAY.

"A great loss in the home is in the matter of fuels. The fireless cooker has evidently come to stay, and it is right that it should. Most foods are of a better flavor when not cooked at the high temperature reached in the boiling of them. An article which requires three or four hours' cooking directly over the flame can be accomplished in the fireless cooker with only ten minutes' cooking directly over the flame, in this way saving the cost of gas burned for three or four hours.

"The steam-cooker is also an economical device. By this method three or four articles may be cooked at one time with the heat from one burner.

"Articles which are cooked in either the fireless cooker or in the steamer have a higher nutritive value than those boiled, and the water in which they were cooked drained off. There is a loss of much soluble matter in the liquid thrown down the sink.

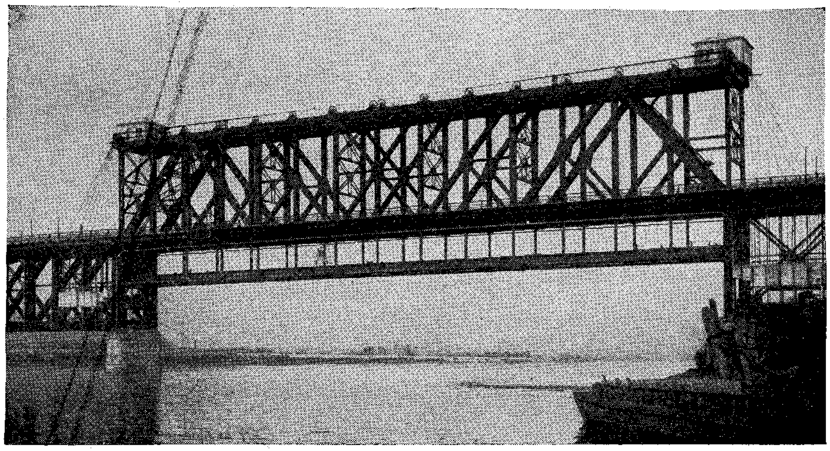
"As far as possible, foods should be cooked in dishes in which they are to be served, as this saves time and labor, as well as loss of food by changing from one dish to another."

In conclusion, the writer expresses the hope that in the near future women will consider housekeeping as seriously as any business or professional field which they might enter. In this way, she says, housekeeping becomes a pleasure instead of a drudgery, for one always enjoys doing that which she feels competent to do, and can do intelligently.

AUXILIARY WIND FOR MUSICIANS

PLAYERS on wind-instruments will no longer have to restrict their hours of practise to avoid the fatigue induced by furnishing their own supply of wind. Whether this will be welcome news to the family in the next flat, as well as to the performer himself, may be doubtful, but to the musician it will be a great relief. A German inventor has devised a machine, with foot-bellows and tube, that will help the player to blow and take part of the burden from his distended cheeks. Incidentally, composers of music will not have to limit the length of the notes they assign to the players of wind-instruments. Says a writer in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, March 16):

"Hitherto there have been essentially two kinds of wind-instruments in use. On the one hand, those blown directly from the mouth, in which the performer himself supplies the wind, with the expenditure of a corresponding amount of energy, and with the consequent limitations, such as the necessity of taking a breath at intervals. On the other hand, there are instruments of the type of the pipe-organ, in which the wind is provided by mechanical means, either by a separate operator, or, in the case of small instruments, by the player himself, who works a foot-bellows.



By courtesy of "Popular Electricity," Chicago.

ELECTRIC LIFT-BRIDGE THAT OPERATES IN 50 SECONDS.

"A German inventor, Court Musician Bernard Samuels, has recently given to the musical world a new resource, by a device which he calls the 'aerophor,' and which is designed to supplement the wind of a performer playing by mouth on such reed-instruments as the clarionet, the oboe, etc. The device is in some ways unique, the wind being blown into the mouth of the player before it is sent into the instrument. . . . . . .

"As a matter of fact, the player of a reed-instrument is at a severe disadvantage as compared with other instruments. The performance requires a considerable effort of the breathing organs, which, especially in the case of older players, becomes a real hardship. As a matter of fact, no player of a wind-instrument can possibly practise as much as players of other instruments. Another disadvantage, as indicated above, is that it is quite impossible to give an indefinitely sustained note. Occasional pauses must be made to take breath. This has been rather severely felt in the composition of chamber music especially, in which reed-instruments can not be very successfully employed. These disadvantages are all removed by the new apparatus, which consists of a tube ending in a mouthpiece, and connected to a foot-bellows, which serves to carry air from the bellows to the player's mouth. The player can take breath at will while performing, with the same ease as if he were not playing at all. Whenever he wishes to take breath, he simply draws an additional supply of air from the bellows. Thus it is possible to produce an indefinitely sustained note or a succession of such notes without difficulty.

"The bellows is provided with a check-valve, to prevent air from the lungs being blown into the bellows. In the normal position, the bellows is placed near the player's chair, and is worked by the foot. Evidently, another advantage gained is that a very much louder note can be produced than by the unaided breath. The air is driven from the bellows through the tube into the cavity of the mouth, and is dispatched from here into the instrument, in the same way as air from the lungs. It might be thought that the effect of blowing air into the mouth would be to inflate the lungs, but as a matter of fact this is not the case, owing to the closure of the glottis in the act of blowing. It hardly needs to be pointed out that a number of hitherto impossible musical effects can be secured in this manner. Many a passage in Wagner's and other operas, which hitherto could be played only by an extreme effort, are now rendered without any trouble. Notwithstanding all this, the new apparatus produces its effect without any undesirable secondary results, so that the hearer remains quite unconscious of the mechanical assistance of which the player is making use, except possibly in so far as the playing is unusually perfect."

IS RADIO-ACTIVITY UNIVERSAL?

A GERMAN PHILOSOPHER, Th. Wulf, brings forward the theory that what we see in radium and allied elements is nothing more than an incident in a progressive series of universal transmutation in which every element is changing into another, passing in turn through the whole series from heavy to light. Says a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris):

"Studies of radio-activity prove with almost absolute certainty that certain substances, notably uranium-radium, the thorium family, and several others, decompose by the disaggregation of one or several 'alpha' particles of atomic weight 4, converting themselves thus into elements of an atomic weight lighter by four units. The whole system of elements, as at present known, arranges itself, with an approximation that can hardly be accidental, in two series, whose different terms are separated one from another by four units or a multiple thereof. The beginning of this series is formed by helium, with an atomic weight of 4, and the end by the radio-active substances with their products of decomposition.

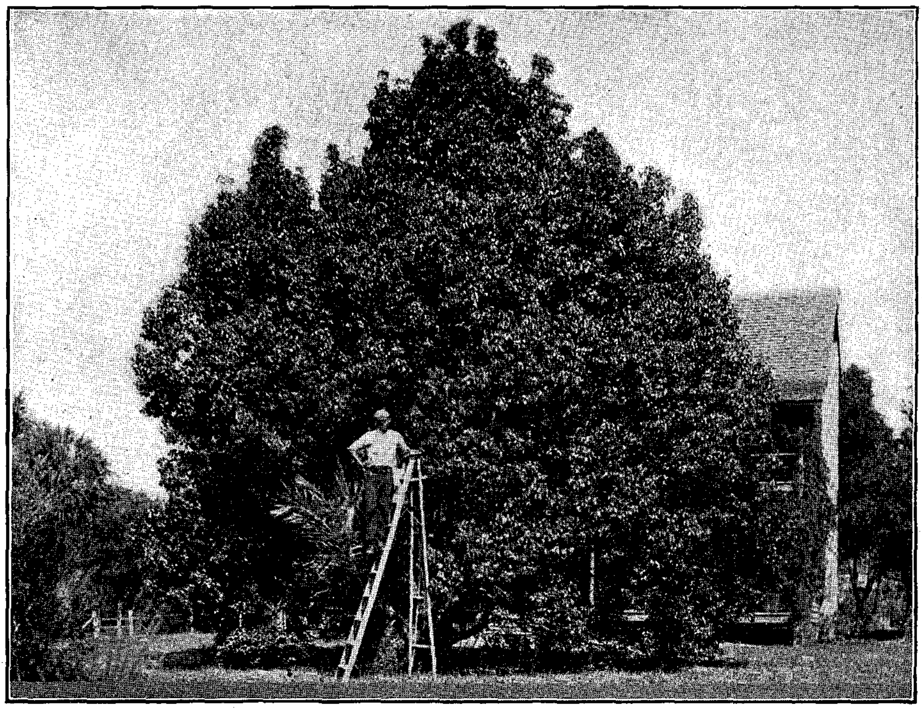
"Comparing these two facts, Mr. Th. Wulf is led to put forward the hypothesis that the phenomena of radio-activity are not limited to a few elements, and that our whole system of elements owes its origin to the atomic disaggregation of the heavier elements. This hypothesis arranges all known substances according to a single law, and it explains satisfactorily the fact, hitherto inexplicable, that many elements differ from one another by the weight of a helium atom. . . . The atom of helium thus would be regarded as the fundamental element, constituting, essentially at least, the structure of all substances."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN ELECTRIC LIFT-BRIDGE—The new bridge over the Missouri River, just being completed at Kansas City, Mo., is to have a draw that is lifted bodily into the air, to let vessels pass, instead of tilting up at one end like the rolling-lift bridges or swinging outward on a pivot. Says *Popular Electricity* (Chicago, March):

"Next summer Kansas City will dedicate a new bridge across the Missouri River, which will be remarkable not only for its size (having the longest riveted span yet built), but even more so for the quickness with which it can be placed in position to allow vessels to pass. The upper deck is wide enough for two street-cars, two teams, and two walks abreast each other, and is stationary. Below it is a double-tracked railroad deck which can be raised by means of electric motors so as to clear the river steamers. This movable deck weighs 1,500,000 pounds, but the counterweighting and the lifting-apparatus have been so cleverly designed by the engineers, Waddell & Harrington, that it will take only 50 seconds to raise or lower this deck. Even at high water, the bridge will give a clearance height of 55 feet when the lower deck is raised, and the delaying of trains by their being bridged will be reduced to an almost negligible amount."

OUR FUTURE CAMPHOR-CROP

APPARENTLY the United States is going seriously into the business of raising camphor. In a few years we shall see government crop bulletins on the output, and the man who owns a camphor-ranch in Florida or California will be in evidence. The fact, now generally known, that more camphor may be distilled from the leaves of the tree than from the wood itself, so that even young trees may be depended on for an annual crop, greatly favors the possibility of extensive camphor-growing in this country. Says R. I. Geare, of Washington, in an article on "The Cultivation of Camphor in the United States," contributed to *Merck's Report* (New York, March):



By courtesy of "Merck's Report," New York.

A SIXTEEN-YEAR-OLD CAMPHOR-TREE GROWING IN FLORIDA.

"The United States must now be reckoned with as a camphor-growing country."

"The United States must now be reckoned with as a camphor-growing country, and it is believed that it will be a matter of public interest to know that the cultivation of camphor in the United States is progressing very satisfactorily. As pointed out in a circular of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, issued in 1905, the Department was then, and had been at various times previously, importing camphor-trees for distribution throughout various parts of the South. At that time it had been established by experimental distillations, made from a good number of trees in several localities in Florida, and in different seasons, that the leaves and twigs obtained by pruning trees of various ages would yield from 1 to 1½ per cent. of crude camphor, and it was foreseen that this yield could probably be materially increased.

"After much careful experimenting the Bureau of Plant Industry in 1909 reported that the camphor seedlings from Florida had made good progress, but that further observations were required to settle the question of permanent success.

"Last year it became evident that experiments under Government auspices had progressed to a point where it might be said that a new industry was opened in the South, the successful prosecution of which, it was stated, would probably make the United States independent of a foreign camphor-supply. This utterance was of tremendous importance. It had been definitely proven that camphor-trees could be successfully and profitably grown in Florida and the Gulf States, and that the tree was hardy at as low a temperature as 15° F. It was not thought, however, that the industry would prove to be one that could be successfully handled by the small farmer, as 200 acres were regarded as the minimum size of a camphor-grove that would warrant the expense of erecting a distillery. Experiments had shown that from the trees that had so far been utilized, 175 to 200 pounds of camphor to the acre would be yielded. A special feature favorable to this industry was that the trees would grow on soil too poor and sandy to be fit for much else, and therefore the expense of getting enough land for a grove would be a comparatively small matter.

"Just when the camphor-tree was first introduced into this country is not quite clear, but it is a fact that there are several trees in Florida which were brought in as seedlings between 1870 and 1875. During the past ten years camphor-trees have been extensively planted in Southern and Southwestern States for ornamentation and for 'wind-breaks,' and one Florida nursery alone is selling annually about 15,000 trees for these purposes."

It takes only five or six years from the time when the seed is planted to produce trees seven to eight feet tall and very bushy. They should then be trimmed into shape like hedges, and the first crop should be harvested. We learn also that while in older camphor countries the camphor itself is obtained from the wood of old trees, the product in our Southern States is generally obtained from the leaves and the branches. This gives a larger yield and a shorter wait for the results. Mr. Geare says further:

"The camphor is extracted by steam distillation. The steam, by passing through a receptacle filled with the leaves, causes the camphor to be volatilized in the form of a vapor, which passes off with the steam. The steam containing the camphor is then conducted into a condenser, where the steam is condensed to water, leaving the camphor, as a solid or semi-solid mass, floating on the water or deposited on the inside of the apparatus. The volatile oil remains as a pale liquid on the top of the water."

American camphor has already, we are told, had a distinct market value for several years. The wholesale price of American refined camphor, per pound, was $1.24 in 1907, but it was much depreciated in 1909, when it went down to 45 cents. Even at this rate, however, a camphor-grove should prove profitable.

QUENCHED BY THE SUNRISE—Scientific men do not now credit the old belief that the direct rays of the sun will extinguish a fire; but there is no doubt that rays of light, through their control of an electric current, may be made to turn off a gas-lamp. This is how a new light-buoy is made to go out every morning at sunrise, unless the day is very gloomy. Mr. Ernest Ruhmer, according to a writer in *Popular Electricity* (Chicago, March), is the inventor. In the top of his buoy is a selenium cell connected with a switching-device. The rise of the sun in the morning extinguishes the gaslight. We read:

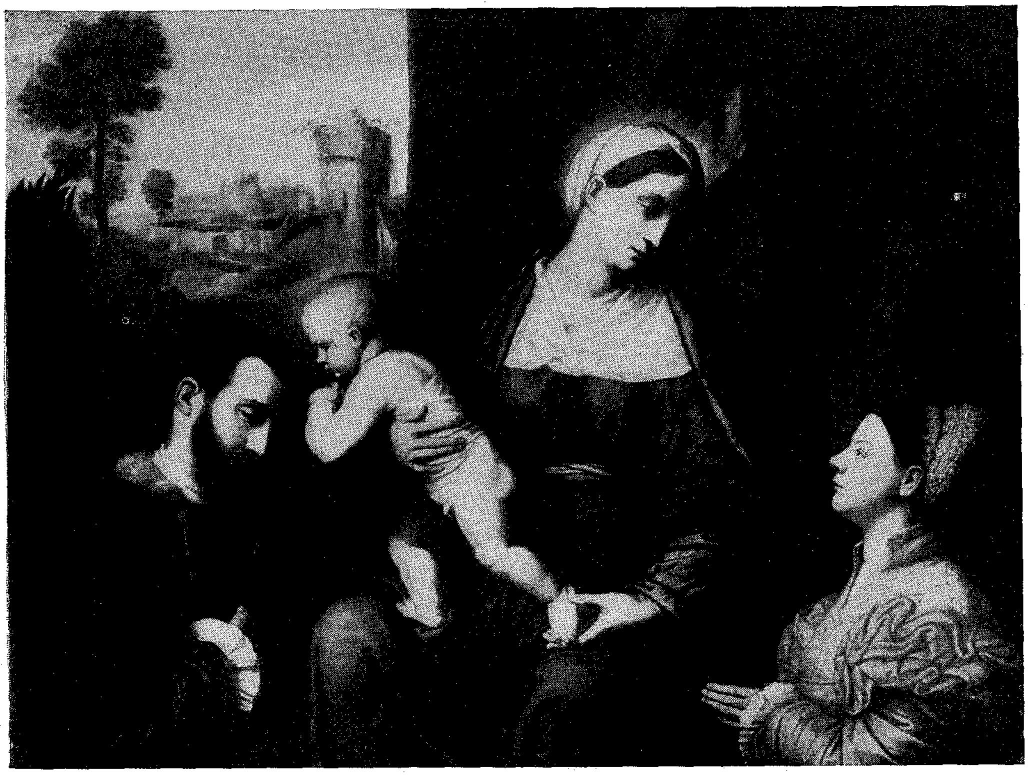
"Selenium is a peculiar substance which has the property of being highly resistant to the flow of electric current in the darkness. When light strikes it, however, it becomes a fairly good conductor.

"When the sun rises its rays affect the selenium. Current from a battery flows through the circuit of the switching-arrangement, and the gas from the compression tank is turned off. At sunset, or on dark days, the current is shut off once more, by reason of the current ceasing to flow through the selenium, and a little pointer, which had been drawn over by flow of current through the selenium, falls back and makes a contact reversing the current through the switching-device and turning on the gas, which is lighted by an electric spark."

LETTERS AND ART

THE PICTURES OF A "REAL AMATEUR"

A PICTURE COLLECTION that is overflowing the limits of the house that holds it is called by the art critic of the Boston *Transcript* "the finest private collection of paintings in America." There are over a thousand of these—all of "the finest quality," and the owner is Mr. John G. Johnson, of Philadelphia. Not only on the walls of the rooms hang pictures, but they are found in the vestibule, hall, corridors, and stairways; they hang on the doors, invade the chambers, and cling for resting-place to the foot-boards of the beds. Imagine the despair of the housekeeper! "I do not recall a poor picture," says Mr. W. H. Downes, "not one; and as one goes the rounds of the rooms, it is a crescendo of wonders." Mr. Johnson is described as a "real amateur of art, a man who knows pictures, who collects for himself, and for the sheer love of it." There is a "noteworthy absence of picture-dealers' stuff, furniture pictures, meretricious work, and second-best matter." Mr. Downes's enthusiasm runs on:


Illustrations with this article by courtesy of "The American Art News" by permission of Mr. John G. Johnson.

MADONNA, WITH PORTRAITS OF DONORS.

By Moretto da Brescia.

Mr. Johnson's possessions are "especially notable among private collections for the number and quality of the paintings of the old Italian school." The rooms are "a crescendo of wonders."

"Nor does Mr. Johnson collect for names, altho the greatest names are represented in his collection; very many of his treasures, including some of the choicest things, are anonymous pictures. Quality is the note of the collection. It includes all schools and all periods; there is no attempt, however, to make it all-comprehensive, historically complete, like a museum collection; it is the true expression of the likings of the collector, and, therefore, has a rare individuality.

"There is no catalog of the Johnson collection. It is especially notable among private collections for the number and quality of the paintings of the old Italian school. This, of course, is where most of the collections in America, public and private alike, are weak; the only exceptions are the Johnson collection and the Fenway Court collection in Boston.

"I can not pretend to give anything like a complete résumé of the old masters of the Italian school in the Johnson collection, but will mention a few of the works that fell under my observation in the course of a morning spent in the house.

"By Botticelli there are: a tondo of the Madonna and Child, a portrait of the poet Lorentiano, and a series of small paintings of the history of the life of Christ, four in number, of remarkable interest. There is a monochrome painting of a beautiful head of a woman by Leonardo da Vinci. There is an 'Entombment of the Virgin,' by Fra Angelico. There are several examples of Andrea Mantegna, including an 'Adoration of the Magi,' and a portrait of Francesco Filelfo. . . . Mr. Berenson has stated that this is the best collection of old Italian paintings in America, and that is so well within the mark that it might be said it is one of the finest private collections in the world in this line."

Such a showing, we are assured, "proves connoisseurship of the highest order, a long purse, and years of persistent and intelligent search and research." In the Dutch and Flemish schools the collection is "no whit less extraordinary." We read on:

"There are, I do not know how many Rembrandts, but I will mention the few that I identified: as, for example, one of his paintings of the carcass of an ox; a head of an old man; a head of Christ, perhaps the study for one of his New-Testament compositions; a Golgotha; and the famous picture of 'The Finding of Moses,' an oval of medium size, evidently an early example, which is quite beyond description in its mysterious beauty. The landscapists are strongly represented. Of several superb Jacob Ruysdaels, the small painting of dunes near the seashore, with a rough road winding through them, dwells in the memory as one of the most impressive landscapes in the world, and is a worthy second only to the Ruysdael in the Glasgow Gallery, with the cloud shadows moving over the face of the country near Katwijk.

"There are first-rate landscapes by Hobbema, Cuyp, Van Goyen, Bosch, and others.

"Mr. Johnson's good fortune in respect of the 'Little Masters' also is to be remarked. He is the happy possessor of a Gabriel Metsu of the first water, an interior with three figures, where a man is clipping straw on a machine, a woman is reeling yarn, and a boy is polishing a jug; a Metsu which would be enough to give a great name to any gallery. Metsu is also represented by a second example, a picture of a lady with a parrot. Ter Borch's 'Drinking the King's Health' is one of his great pictures; it has three or four figures, and was seen in the Hudson-Fulton loan exhibition. Another masterpiece, also shown at the Hudson-Fulton, is Vermeer's 'Lady with a Guitar,' which, in some respects, outshines all the rest of this painter's output in American collections. There are several paintings by Jan Steen, and several by Pieter de Hoogh, including one that is a rare novelty, a large and luminous view of a Dutch town, with a canal and boats in the foreground."

We must give no more than an indication of other schools that are represented in this Philadelphia gathering:

"Prominent among the Flemish pictures, one of the supreme things of the whole collection is Gerard David's triptych in the parlor, a truly perfect production in its genre, and in perfect condition. It was formerly ascribed, I believe, to Memling, as was not at all to be wondered at; in fact, it has all of Memling's almost preternatural charm and beauty of feeling, that spiritual elevation and detachment which make the little pictures in the hospital at Bruges so memorable and so rare that to see them is to add a lovely page to one's book of memories. . . . Rubens is amply represented by a Crucifixion, a picture called 'The Wounded Stag,' and several other works. Van Dyck, among other things, has here a Mater Dolorosa. There are, for the rest, works by Hugo van der Goes, Lucas van Leyden, Bernard van Orley, Jan Mostaert, and, unless I am in error, by one of the Van Eycks.

"The other schools of painting are not neglected. In the French school, for instance, we find two or three works by Clouet, including a portrait of the Maréchal de la Marche; an important work by Nicolas Poussin; a portrait of a gentleman by Boilly; a characteristic landscape by Claude Lorrain, a series of delightful works by Chardin; a masterly portrait by Ingres; a set of large studies for an important series of mural decorations by Puvis de Chavannes; many fine landscapes by Corot; and several fine things by Millet; a number of fine works by Bastien-Lepage; Édouard Manet's celebrated painting of the sea-fight off Cherbourg between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama;* splendid examples of Daumier, Isabey, Chintreuil, Géricault, Delacroix, Decamps, Marilhat, Dagnan-Bouveret, Thomas Couture, Greuze, Troyon, Rousseau, Courbet, Jules Dupré, Vollon, L'hermitte, Fantin-Latour, Harpignies, Fromentin, Collin, Raffaelli, Ingres, Hebert, Daubigny, Jacque, Cazin, Monet, and others.

"Prominent in the British school group are the landscapes by John Constable, who is represented by several highly characteristic and beautiful canvases, including his 'Cottage on the Stour,' 'View from Highgate,' 'Landscape with Old Bridge in Suffolk,' etc. The only picture by Turner that I saw was a very large and handsome mountainous motive which is probably one of his Alpine compositions. There are several choice things by R. P. Bonington, and at least one excellent example of W. Hogarth."

The old Germans and Spaniards are there also—Altdorfer, Schongauer, Holbein, Cranach; Goya, Velasquez, and El Greco. Such moderns as Sargent, Thaulow, Mauve, Whistler, and Alexander Harrison also find or fight for room.

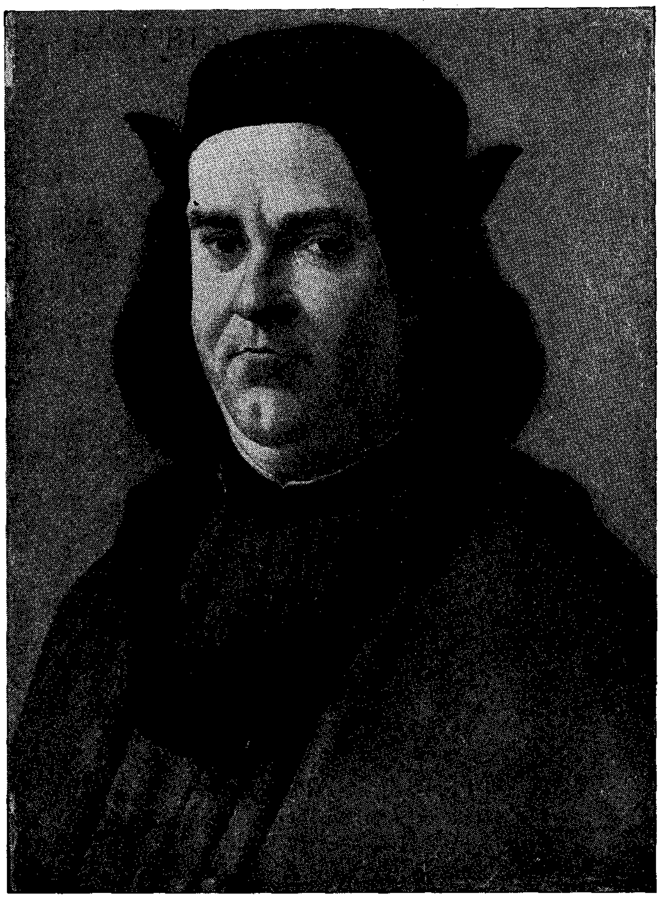
MENTAL DEARTH OF COLLEGE BOYS

ARE OUR COLLEGES "turning into social clearing-houses?" and do they organize themselves into richly endowed institutions for "the prevention of learning"? One of our younger novelists, who would likely disclaim playing the rôle of the late Mr. Crane of Chicago, seems to think they are. At least he makes one of his characters in his novel, "Stover at Yale," now running in *McClure's*, say so, and he was willing to confirm the imaginary person's speech as his own view when approached by a reporter for the New York *Times*. Mr. Owen Johnson is not, like Mr. Crane, an outsider, but a Yale man himself, and he frankly told his interviewer that he thought "the intellectual weakness of the college was due to the social system." This is letting up for the time being on athletics, unless athletics be construed for the purpose of classification as part of the "social system." But Mr. Johnson, who avers that it is "really absurdly easy to go through an American college to-day," blames the fraternities and secret societies. If Mr. Johnson be a fraternity man himself, he must, from his own account of the sacredness of these institutions, be regarded as an awful traitor by his "brothers." What he says is:

"The fraternities and secret societies, which were formerly intellectual in their purpose and leanings, were the convenient instruments at hand when the great social struggle outside swept into the colleges and overwhelmed them. They were supported in opposition to the spontaneous democracy that finds its natural leaders and natural groupings. With the social movement in possession, everything became closely organized, for the sake of the gradations and positions which organization gives.

"The organization chokes out everything else. It is all-absorbing. Do you know that last year, of the forty men who went out to 'heel' *The Yale News* at the fiercest part of the competition, some had to drug themselves to keep going, and this year, the Dean tells me, they had to put the competitors on their oath not to work for *The News* between midnight and 7 in the morning.

"Face to face with the social movement, the authorities perceived a different body before them. At first they sheltered themselves behind the convenient excuse of non-interference with undergraduate activities, and so allowed the social system to assume the proportions of a property institution. The property so owned at Yale alone is valued at $1,000,000. Instead of taking drastic measures, they allowed the system to build up to a strength that would make any university head quail. To them it is as the tariff question to a Republican President. They are afraid to touch it, and while they know and must admit that the men learn nothing and are only bluffing their way along, they find what comfort they can in talking of natural American ambition and calling the college a 'school for character.'"



THE ITALIAN POET LORENTIANO.

By Botticelli.

One of Mr. John G. Johnson's pictures in a collection declared by a competent critic to be without a single poor picture.

The article in *The Times* directs us to the April instalment in *McClure's* for the author's detailed indictment of the general ignorance of college boys. The speaker is one *Brockhurst*, who, so *The Times* informs us, is drawn from life, the original now serving as mayor of a Middle Western city. He tackles his fellow students on their innocence of the most elementary facts in the history of art, literature, and music. What a paragon he must have seemed to them while he swept glibly over these "high-brow" matters! *Brockhurst* turns on *Swazey* with the query, "What do you know about the Barbizon school, and the logical reasons for the revolt of the Impressionists?" Their answer was a blank, and "*Brocky*" proceeded to rub it in:

"I'm not contending you should have a detailed knowledge of the world in your eager, studious minds. I am saying that you haven't the slightest general information. I'll make my questions fair.

"First, music. I won't ask you the tendencies and theories of the modern schools—you won't know that such a thing as a theory in music exists. You know the opera of 'Carmen'—good old Toreador song! Do you know the name of the composer? One hand—Bob Story. Do you know the history of its reception? Do you know the sources of it? Do you know what Bach's influence was in the development of music? Did you ever hear of Leoncavallo, Verdi, or that there is such a thing as a Russian composer? Absolute silence. You have a hazy knowledge of Wagner, and you know that Chopin wrote a funeral march. That is your foothold in music; there you balance, surrounded by howling waters of ignorance.

"Take up architecture. Do you know who built the Vatican? Do you know the great buildings of the world, or a single thing about Greek, Roman, and Renaissance architecture? Do you know what the modern French movement is based upon? Nothing.

"Take up religion. Do you know anything about Confucius, Shintoism, or Swedenborg, beyond the names? . . . Do you know the history of the external symbols of the Christian religion, and what is historically new? Darkness denser and denser!

"Take literature. You have excavated a certain amount of Shakespeare, and grubbed among Elizabethans, and curst Spenser. Who has read Taine's 'History of English Literature,' or knows, in fact, who Taine is? . . . Do you know anything about Goethe as a critic, or the influence of Poe upon French literature? What do you know? I'll tell you. You know 'Les Misérables' and 'The Three Musketeers' in French literature. You know that Goethe wrote 'Faust.' You're beginning to know Ibsen as a name, and one or two may have read Tolstoy, and all know that he's a very old man with a long white beard, who lives among his peasants, has some queer ideas, and has started to die three or four times. The papers have told you that."

The amazed silences that followed "*Brocky's*" flow of questions pertaining to these mysterious fields of learning proved up to the hilt that no one but he knew anything. Then he turns a broadside of accusation upon them:

"You don't know the big men in music; you don't know the pioneers and the leaders even in any art; you don't know the great literatures of the world, and what they represent; you don't know how other races are working out their social destinies; you've never even stopt to examine yourselves, to analyze your own society, to see the difference between a civilization founded on the unit of the individual, and a civilization, like the Latin, on the indestructible advance of the family. You have no general knowledge, no intellectual interests; you haven't even opinions; and at the end of four years of *education* you will march up and be handed a degree—a Bachelor of Arts. Magnificent! And we Americans have a sense of humor. Do you wonder why I repeat that our colleges are splendidly organized institutions for the prevention of learning? No, sir; we are business colleges, and the business of our machines is to stamp out so many business men a year, running at full speed and in competition with the latest devices in Cambridge and Princeton!"

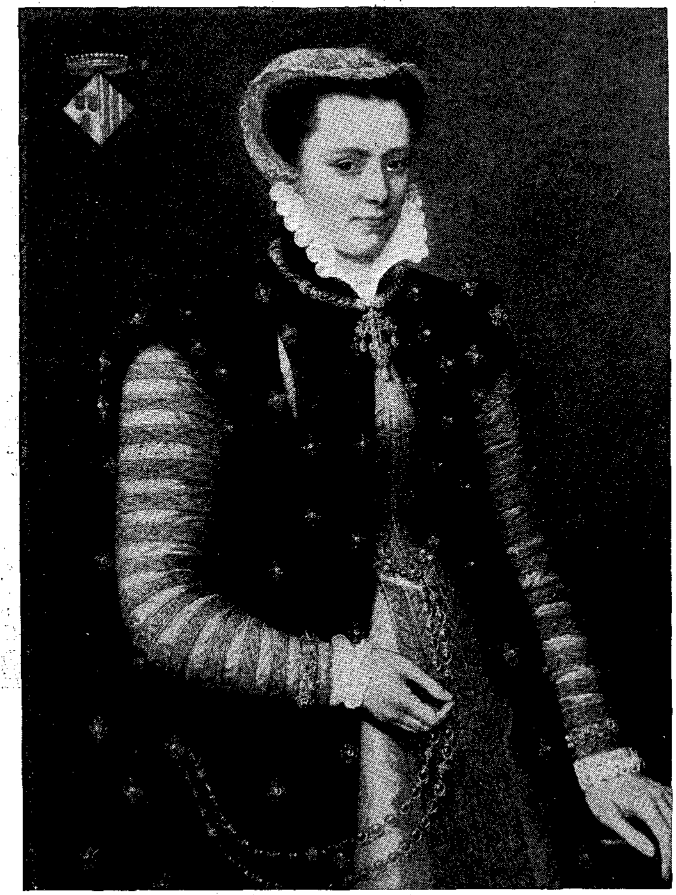
Brockhurst, or shall we say Mr. Owen Johnson, is a bitter iconoclast when he comes to talking about the "cherished traditional secrecy" of the secret societies at Yale. Thus:

"The harm is that this mumbo-jumbo, fee-fi-fo-fum, high-cockalorum business is taken seriously. It's the effect on the young imagination that comes here that is harmful. Dink, I tell you, and I mean it solemnly, that when a boy comes here to Yale, or any other American college, and gets the flummery in his system, believes in it—surrenders to it—so that he trembles in the shadow of a tomb-like building, doesn't dare to look at a pin that stares him in the face, is afraid to pronounce the holy, sacred name—when he's got to that point he has ceased to think, and no amount of college life is going to revive him. It's wrong, fundamentally wrong; it's a crime against the whole moving spirit of university history—the history of struggle for the liberation of the human mind.

"I would strip them of all nonsense; in fact, that is their weakness, not their strength, and it is all unnecessary. This is what I'd do: drop the secrecy—this extraordinary, muffled, breathless guarding of an empty can—retain the privilege any club has of excluding outsiders, stop this childishness of getting up and leaving the room if some old lady happens to ask are you a Bones man or a Keys man."

CERVANTES' PORTRAIT AT LAST?

AMONG THOSE PERIODICAL discoveries that so frequently turn out no discoveries at all, is the finding of the authentic portrait of Cervantes. The Spaniards, we are told, "in their patriotic eagerness to possess an adequate likeness of their great compatriot, are prone to self-deception." They had a forgery palmed off on them no later than 1887, but now it is believed by many that the real thing has at last come to light. That there once was a portrait made of "the author of the 'Galatea' and of the 'Don Quijote de la Mancha'" we have on the authority of Cervantes himself, stated in the prolog to his "Exemplary Novels." Here he tries to excuse himself from writing a prolog on the ground that for personal expression an engraving of the portrait by "the famous Don Juan de Jáuregui" would have been sufficient. This portrait has remained a will-o'-the-wisp to posterity, especially aggravating because Cervantes himself limned the details that it set forth and owned them for the sum total of his features. Thus:



DUCHESS OF PARMA.

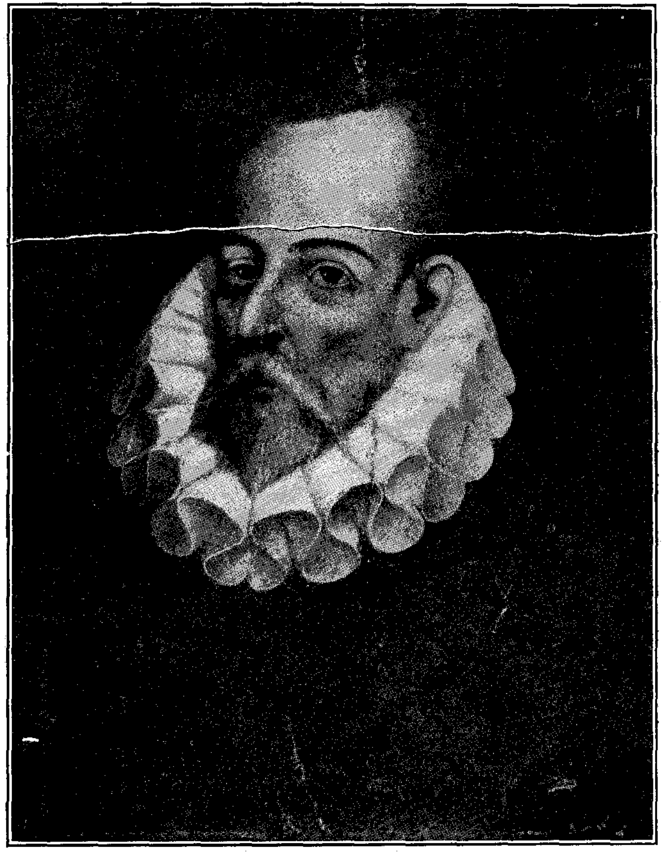
By Antonio Moro.

Another Italian masterpiece owned by Mr. John G. Johnson.

"He whom you here behold with aquiline visage, with chestnut hair, smooth and unruffled brow, with sparkling eyes, and a nose arched, altho well-proportioned, a silver beard, altho not twenty years ago it was golden, large mustache, small mouth, teeth not important, for he has but six of them, and those in ill condition and worse placed because they do not correspond the one with the other, the body between two extremes, neither large nor small, the complexion bright, rather white than brown, somewhat heavy-shouldered, and not very nimble on his feet; this, I say, is the portrait of the author of the 'Galatea' and of the 'Don Quijote de la Mancha.'"

The inference of critics, observes Mr. George Tyler Northrup in *Scribner's* (April), has been that the painter, Juan de Jáuregui y Aguilar, painted Cervantes' portrait prior to 1613, the date of the prolog, only an English critic, Ormsby by name, objecting that the language is too ambiguous to base a certainty that a portrait was actually executed. The verbal portrait is, however, authentic as one could ask, and for three centuries paintings and statues of Cervantes have been made with this description in mind. Mr. Northrup writes:

"Of the various pseudo-portraits of Cervantes, the earliest is George Vertue's copper engraving of a drawing by William Kent. This appeared in an edition of the 'Don Quijote' published in London in 1738. It is admittedly drawn from the novelist's description of himself. A very similar portrait is one attributed to Alonso del Arco, presented to the Spanish Academy in 1773. The resemblance to the Kent portrait is so strong that it has been supposed that the one derived from the other. If such a relationship exists, the Kent drawing must be the earlier, for there is no reason for doubting that this likeness was drawn from the description. At the time of the presentation, the Academy, desirous of settling the matter, appointed a commission of artists to pass judgment. They decided that the del Arco painting must have been done in the seventeenth century, and therefore could not derive from the English engraving. This opinion has frequently been challenged, but the matter has never been authoritatively determined. From these two portraits derive nearly all the later engravings."



From "The Field of Art," "Scribner's Magazine."

THE NEWLY DISCOVERED CERVANTES PORTRAIT.

Lately come to light in Spain and thought to be the one painted by Jáuregui according to the record of the writer himself.

Now, however, comes the story of the discovery of the portrait considered irretrievably lost, given in Mr. Northrup's words:

"Cervantophiles, the world over, are greatly stirred by a report emanating from Madrid that a painting has been discovered which purports to be the long-lost portrait referred to by Cervantes himself. The discovery was first made public by the distinguished Cervantes scholar, Señor Rodríguez Marín, in the illustrated Madrid weekly, *A B C*, June 16, 1911. Subsequently, Señor Angel M. de Barcía, of the National Library, has announced the find to scholars in the *Revista de Archivos*. Owing to the recentness of the discovery, it can not yet be positively affirmed that the portrait is genuine. Art critics and scholars have still to pass on many questions. Nevertheless, those who have seen the original feel that there is a strong presumption in its favor.

"The picture represents a man well past the prime of life, with a high forehead, arched nose, chestnut hair, silvery beard, large mustache, small mouth, light complexion—in short, a man in every respect conforming to the description which Cervantes has left of himself. And yet the note of individuality is so strong that one feels that this portrait must have been painted from the living model. This man must have walked the streets of Toledo and Madrid. If we compare this portrait with any one of the imaginary likenesses drawn from the description, it becomes apparent that in the one case we have modeling, in the other an absence of the same; in the one case the treatment is realistic, in the other the subject is idealized and conventionalized. The Cervantes of the imaginary portraits is a Renaissance dandy. "The heavy-mustached figure in the new likeness suggests far more convincingly the grizzled veteran of Lepanto. Clearly this is no vulgar forgery."

Mr. Northrup proceeds cautiously in accepting the evidence of the enthusiastic Spaniards, observing:

"The portrait bears at the top the following inscription: 'D. Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra'; and below: 'D. Juan de Jaurigui Pinxit. Anno 1600.' In the year 1600 Cervantes was fifty-three years of age, which appears to correspond to the age of the man in the portrait. The alleged painter would in the same year have been slightly under thirty. Señor Barcía detects in the drawing the inexperienced touch of a young man laboring under the influence of El Greco. It is unfortunate that there exists no work by Jáuregui of unquestioned authenticity with which comparison may be made. Jáuregui undoubtedly enjoyed some reputation as an artist, for his work is praised by Pacheco, Carducho, and Palomino; but he is now better known as a poet and the translator into Castilian of Tasso's 'Aminta.' Doubtless it was their mutual love for letters which brought about the friendship between the great prose-writer and the poet-painter.

"Unfortunately the inscription does not afford conclusive evidence regarding the picture's authenticity. There is a slight philological difficulty which renders doubtful the assumption that the inscription was painted in 1600. Cervantes, in the original text, spells his friend's name, Xaurigui. This is the orthography to be expected at the date in question. Yet the lexicographer, Covarrubias, writing in 1611, states that the substitution of j for x before the vowels a, o, and u was already beginning to be made. It is noteworthy, however, that the name is not spelled in its modern fashion, Jáuregui. A modern forger would probably have either looked up the ancient spelling or else have used the current form in which the name appears. All students of art know that inscriptions of this sort are untrustworthy. But the rejection of the inscription would not necessarily prove that the picture itself was not what it purported to be. The lettering does not appear to be modern, and Jáuregui, who is supposed to have still retained possession of the picture in 1613, and who did not die until 1640, may have added the inscription at a date subsequent to that when the portrait was painted. Or some later possessor who knew the facts respecting sitter and artist may have added it."

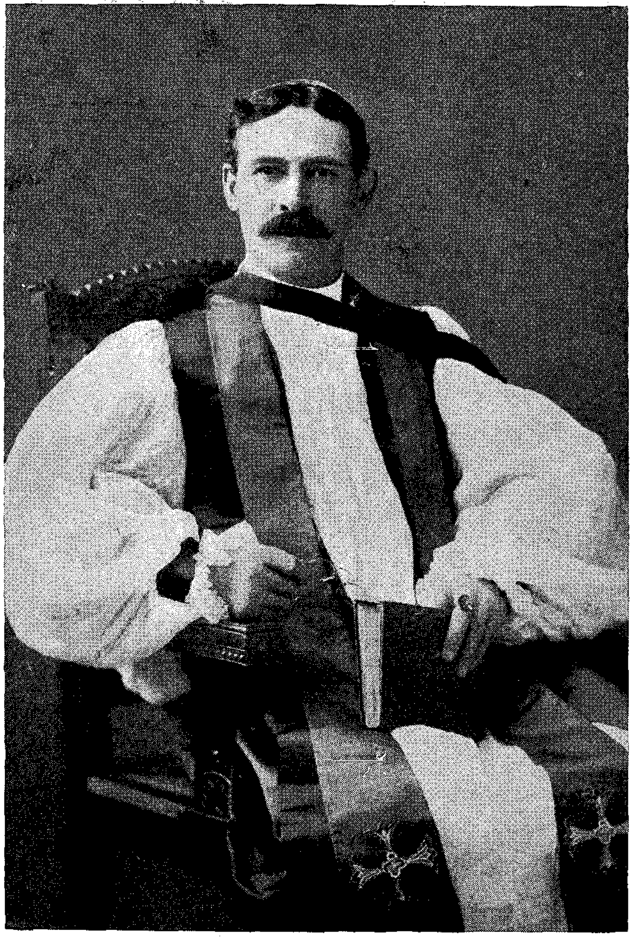
Mr. Northrup puts the question whether the portrait satisfies our ideal of Cervantes' personal appearance, and proceeds with the pros and cons:

"It represents the grave, dignified, serious face of the typical Spanish gentleman of the epoch. The expression is sad rather than cheerful. The countenance is not so much that of the humorist and the poet as of one who has said of himself that he was 'more experienced in reverses than in verses.' It is the intellectual face of a gentleman who, had we no other reason for thinking the portrait to represent the lineaments of Cervantes, might have been supposed to be some eminent author, some distinguished jurist, or merely a private individual of no distinction whatsoever. At least, that is Señor Barcía's cautious judgment. Genius is not always manifest on the exterior. The man of the portrait may have been a genius or a mediocrity. Those enthusiastic critics who see in the painted features the unmistakable stamp of genius are imagining more than they see. But when all is said, this new likeness, tho the work of a mediocre artist, comes nearer than any previous one to realizing our ideal of what Cervantes must have been."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

THE BISHOP OF THE ARCTIC

BISHOP ROWE, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Alaska, follows a "wise formula" when he drops in among a group of prospectors in a lonely interior mining-camp, thinks Mr. Carrington Weems, who writes of the Bishop and his flock in the current *World's Work*. He "first of all meets the human craving for tidings from the outside world." Then, after his warm welcome "for his genial presence as well as for the news and reading-matter" which he supplies, "at night before time comes to turn in, when confidence has been gained all round, the Bishop remarks: 'You are a long way from any church; let's have a little church here by ourselves.' " Likewise, to all the Indian tribes of Alaska, "from the Thlinkits in the near Southwest, to the Eskimos of the Arctic coast," Bishop Rowe's coming means something. For to them he "brings medical aid, religious instruction, and the schooling so necessary to prepare them against the civilization which otherwise engulfs them disastrously."



BISHOP PETER TRIMBLE ROWE,

First Bishop of Alaska, whose diocese lies on both sides of the Arctic Circle, but whose field of work is mainly the great interior.

The diocese of Alaska, founded in 1895 with Peter Trimble Rowe as its first bishop, lies on both sides of the Arctic Circle. Sitka is the Bishop's see, but his field of work is mainly the great interior of Alaska, the country drained by the Yukon, the Koyukuk, and the Tanana, and the mountains and the valleys to the northward. Every year he travels more than 20,000 miles through this territory, "by boat in the short summer, and by dog-team and reindeer in winter."

Bishop Rowe's "unflagging buoyancy and good humor" and his "ready human sympathy" eminently fit him for his task, according to Mr. Weems. Service in Canada and Michigan gave him valuable preparation for his life-work. As for physical fitness, "traveling nearly eleven months in every year in a country like Alaska keeps one in training." In 1908, "a typical episcopal year," he traveled 22,000 miles to hold 121 services. Extracts from the Bishop's diary telling of a trip from Tanana to Valdez read like a tale of Arctic exploration. Every winter brings such hardships, dangers, adventures, and successes. Bishop Rowe, we are told, foresaw the stampede to the Klondike gold-fields, and St. Mary's church at Nome was built by him and two helpers ahead of the great influx of settlers. These extracts from the Bishop's diary may be read with serious reflections around a comfortable fire:

"Our sled was loaded with robes, tent, stove, axes, clothing, and food for sixteen days for dogs and selves. . . . Wind blew the snow like shot in our faces. I kept ahead of the dogs, leading them, finding the way. We had to cross the wide river; the great hummocks made this an ordeal; had to use the ax and break a way for the dogs and sled. In the midst of it all the dogs would stop; they could not see; their eyes were closed with the frost; my own were; so I rubbed off the frost and went on. The time came when the dogs would—could—no longer face the storm. I was forced to make a camp. . . . . .

"After a sleepless night we were up before breakfast. It was still blowing a gale; had some breakfast; tried to hitch the dogs, but they would not face the storm, so I resigned myself to the situation and remained in camp. It was my birthday, too. I kept busy chopping wood for the fire. . . . In carrying a heavy log down the side of the mountain, I tript, fell many feet, and injured shoulder slightly.

"After another cold and shivering night we found the wind somewhat abated and without breakfast hitched up the dogs, packed sled, and were traveling before it was very light. . . . . .

"Early in the day, while piloting the way, I encountered bad ice, open water, broke through and got wet. After that I felt my way with ax in hand, snow-shoes on feet, until it grew dark. In the darkness I broke through the ice and escaped with some difficulty.

"All night the wolves howling near by, and we had to keep our dogs near the fire to prevent their being killed. Bitter iron-cold shackled the northland. By night the fire roared defiance to a frost which it could not subdue, while dog and man crouched near it for protection from its awful power. When outside of the fire's light, the heavens were ablaze with moving lights—the aurora borealis of the Arctic shone with wonderful brilliance.

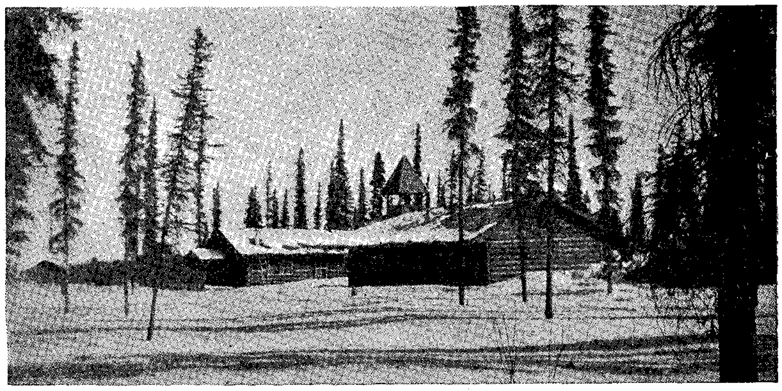
"Only the great white desolation, silent, awful, broken by the wail of wolves or the cracking of ice, as tho strange spirits were all about you. The days were strange as the nights. Close by the river crept the spruce, and through this there trotted, doglike, packs of wolves, invisible but none the less real, as their howlings indicated."

But this is not simply a story of Arctic adventure. Bishop Rowe's work among Alaska's 35,000 white inhabitants has had most practical and effective results, we are assured. Five hospitals and as many dispensaries are supported. Several of these have well-equipped reading-rooms open to all. At Cordova is the unique "Red Dragon Club." In all, about fifty workers serve in Alaska under Bishop Rowe, "twenty-four churches are scattered through his huge diocese, and almost twice as many missions are maintained more or less regularly." But what gives him most concern is the welfare of the natives—

"For them exclusively two hospitals were established—the only two in Alaska. And for them alone fourteen schools are conducted by the Church, two sawmills are run, and reindeer are being propagated. The Indians of the interior have in Bishop Rowe a sturdy champion. His desire is to have instruction directed first at sanitary improvement to stay the frightful mortality among the natives. Out of four hundred Indians at Sitka, forty died a year ago, for the most part of tuberculosis. In visiting another station some time since, it was found that

50 per cent. of the people had died during the preceding year. This was due to the proximity of the white settlement. Game had become scarce, demoralizing influences played havoc among them, and an epidemic of tuberculosis broke out. . . . The condition of the natives south of the Tanana he reports as pathetic in the extreme. They are poor and neglected, have little clothing and less food, and in many cases are suffering from loathsome disease. . . . Altho the Government spends a great deal in attempts at their education, the efforts made to ameliorate their physical condition are almost negligible. Something entirely different is needed, in the Bishop's opinion, to help the original possessors of the country, now become like children, hungry, dirty, and diseased. 'It came to me,' says he, 'that I should make it my first concern to go and plead with the President and Congress for remedial laws.' This vow he promptly fulfilled. If anything is done for the unfortunate aborigines of Alaska, to him will be the glory."

The Bishop's devotion to his parish may be gaged by the fact that he recently declined a very flattering call to Washington, D. C.



THE NEAREST AMERICAN CHURCH TO THE NORTH POLE.

"St. John's in the Wilderness," built largely by Bishop Rowe's own hands.

THE CHURCH AND THE STRIKE IN ENGLAND

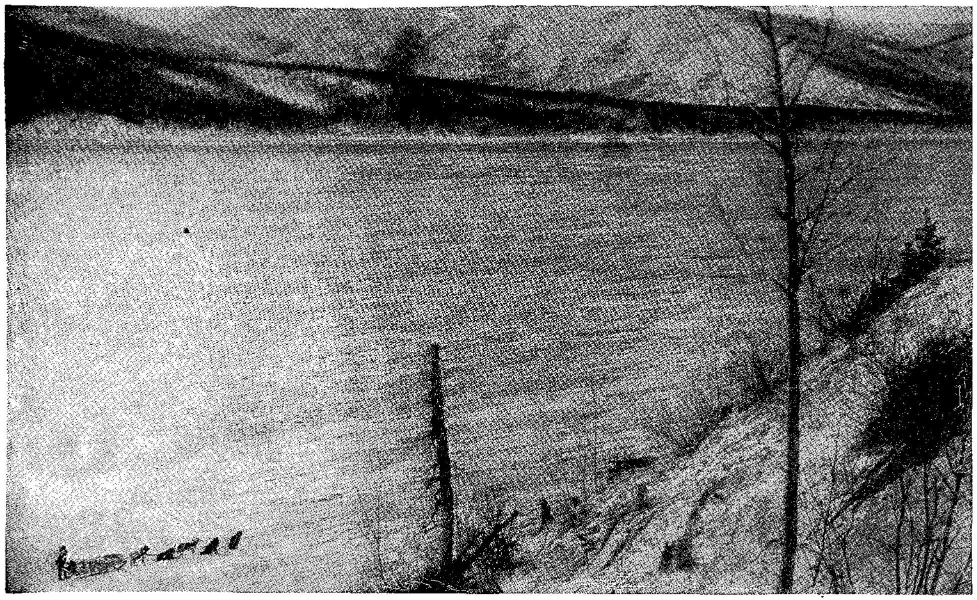
ONE ATTITUDE toward the rich and another toward the poor is the accusation brought by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., against the churches of England. He does not shirk laying responsibility at their doors for the present troubles. Speaking in Manchester recently on "The Church and the Labor Unrest," he said that "the churches were silent when the rich sinned, but if the workers went on strike, resting their claims for human right on a democratic basis, they were told to remember their responsibilities as well as their right." He defined the social unrest as "the revolt of moral men against a merely economic society" and asked what the Church had to say to that. He asserted that "men of the world were in the pulpits and on the episcopal benches," and declared that "when the Church stretched out her hands to the poor she did it too officially and her heart was cold." *The Christian Commonwealth* (London) observes that Mr. MacDonald might be accused of exaggeration, but by a coincidence Canon Barnett, in the course of some "Reflections on the Strike," wrote in *The Westminster Gazette:*

"Why is it that owners and managers, who by many acts have shown themselves to be people of good will, have been content that workmen should live under conditions which unfit them to enjoy the best things; why is it that with all their charity they miss their opportunity? The fault lies, I believe, largely with the Church—Established and Free. The Church has too often gone on preaching a medieval system, it has not moved with the times, and does not recognize that good will to-day must find other ways of charity than those trodden by our fathers when they built almshouses and provided food or clothing. It has allowed a business man to be hard in his business if he is easy in response to charitable appeals. But times have changed, and we no longer hope for a society in which rich people are kind to poor people; we rather think of a society where employers and employed share justly the profits of work, where there is no dependent class, and all find pleasure in the gifts of character which follow the full growth of manhood in rich and poor."

The charge that the Church lacks real sympathy with the poor is met by the argument that they do not always merit sympathy. Not every strike is necessarily just, we are told. The following comment in the London *Guardian*, the organ of the established Church, seems to reveal a lack of sympathy, but claims that no sympathy is deserved. We read:

"What Syndicalism in the South Wales coal-field has in contemplation has already been made sufficiently clear—its object is the absorption of profits and the elimination of capital in its present form. Under whatever fine name collective robbery may be concealed—whether it be Syndicalism as applied to industry, or the single tax as applied to land—collective robbery it remains, and it is the plain duty of society to protect itself against one of the worst forms of that modern lawlessness upon which the Archbishop of Canterbury spoke so impressively in his sermon at Westminster Abbey on Sunday last.

"In little more than six months the country has experienced two determined attempts by organized labor to impose its own selfish aims at the cost of no-matter-what loss and suffering to individuals. However well-founded a strike may be—and this one has been imposed by organizers upon men who are neither ill-paid nor overworked—the right to set it on foot must henceforward be strictly controlled by the state. Neither master nor man can any longer be allowed to throw the trade of the land into confusion and to take the bread out of the mouths of hundreds of thousands—perhaps millions—of innocent men, women, and children in the hope of obtaining their ends by subjecting the community to intolerable suffering."

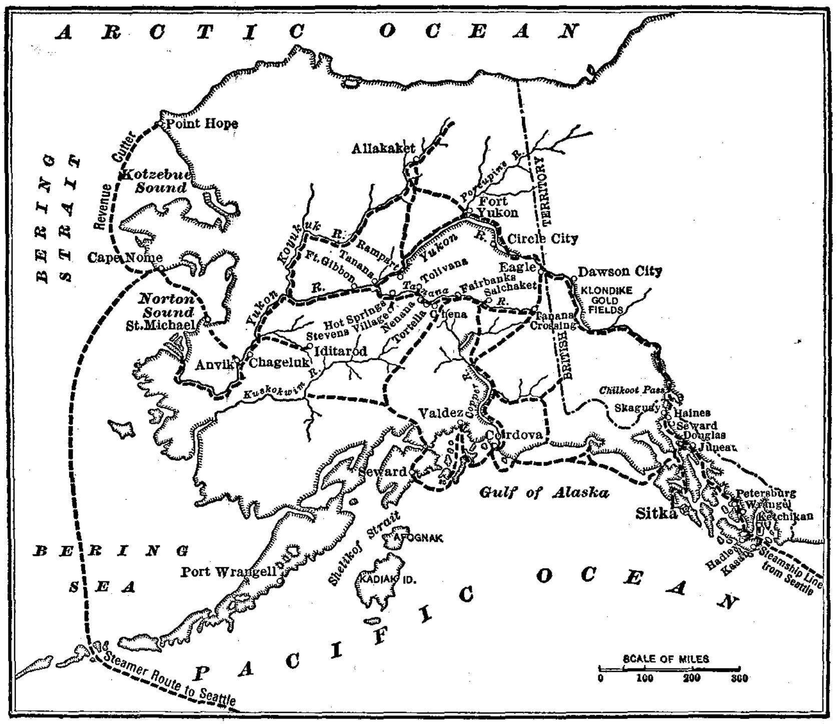


IN THE WHITE SILENCES OF BISHOP ROWE'S DIOCESE.

The Bishop and his sled on the frozen Yukon, where nature as well as Satan is man's enemy.

A ROMANTIC MISSIONARY

IT IS A LAY WRITER who finds it hard to understand why missionaries along with mothers-in-law and Scotchmen furnish the stock of so many jests. He is puzzled over the missionaries in particular, seeing that "their ranks have furnished heroes and martyrs as famous as any whose names are written on the scroll of fame." "It can not be really amusing or easy work," says Mr. Filson Young in *The Saturday Review* (London), "whether you are toiling in the swamps of Liberia or pleading the cause to stingy congregations at home." But he seems to have found one missionary who managed to extract considerable amusement out of his work while carrying Bibles through Spain as colporteur for the British Bible Society. Everybody knows George Borrow for his book, "The Bible in Spain," but a great deal that was unknown, particularly about his missionary life, has just been revealed by a life of Borrow written by Herbert Jenkins. Mr. Young writes of the subject of this memoir:



A BISHOPRIC OF 600,000 SQUARE MILES.

The travels every year of the Bishop of Alaska equal in length the circumference of the globe. His mission route is marked by the dotted line, and this he traverses in winter and summer weather by steamboat, canoe, reindeer, dogs, and snow-shoes.

"One does not somehow think of him as a missionary, and yet the most active as well as the happiest years of his life were spent in literally forcing the gospel, not upon the heathen, but upon the . . . Roman Catholics of Spain. To our generation Borrow seems best known through the pages of 'Lavengro,' altho 'The Bible in Spain' has much the larger circulation of the two books; but to most of us he has hitherto been a mysterious person, concerning whose accounts of himself it was always difficult to know how much to accept and how much to reject. Now, however, the mists that surround him have suddenly been dispersed, and in the pages of Mr. Jenkins' new 'Life' he stands out clear and recognizable as a living human being who wandered and did battle in the cause of sincerity and truth through the first half of the nineteenth century. As a vagabond and friend of gipsies we have not much that is new to learn of him, but as a servant of the British and Foreign Bible Society he appears in a new light, whether he is clearing away the mists for the reception of the New Testament in Spain or writing long letters describing his doings to the grave committee of religious gentlemen assembled at Earl Street in London.

"Certainly he was the most remarkable missionary who ever went forth with the Bible in one hand and a stick in the other. It did not matter to him whether he brought peace or a sword; if people would not have peace, then they should have the sword. Physical adventure was the breath of life to him; and yet he could combine it with a most patient and diplomatic strategy for the achievement of the ends he had in view, which received only too little appreciation from his employers. When he was preparing the fourth edition of 'The Bible in Spain' he wrote to John Murray: 'Would it be as well to write a preface to this fourth edition, with a tirade or two against the Pope, and allusions to the Great North Road?' And there you have the man. A tirade or two against the Pope, and allusions to the Great North Road, and imprisonment for the gospel's sake, and the breaking-in of wild stallions which were to be the property of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and adventures on his great horse, Sidi Habismilk ('My Lord the Sustainer of the Kingdom')—it was in such ways that his wild energy was expended, whatever the cause in which he was embarking."

Mr. Young finds it difficult to speak of the actual value of Borrow's work, even from the standpoint of his employers:

"The number of copies of the Scriptures—a few thousand in all—which he distributed while he was there, is very small compared with the work of others at the same time and immediately afterward; but it must be remembered that whereas they distributed wholesale in towns, Borrow rode through the remotest part of the country and planted the gospel among people, unreached by any other agency, who had time to study and consider its message. Moreover, he did the pioneer work and broke the ground for others. . . . . . .

"True missionary that he was, George Borrow's life was not happy. He knew no rest. In his happiest years in Spain he was like a hound straining at the leash and laboring under an endless sense of the lack of imagination of his employers at home. That he had moments of highest joy, probably when he was alone with his horse on some of the heaths he loved to frequent, there can be no doubt, but his spirit was darkened constantly by an impatience and intolerance that made him constantly misrepresent himself. It was not only at the Pope that he had a tirade or two—it was at anybody or anything that attempted to oppose him. And he died an angry, solitary old man, with the hunger for happiness in him still, but with no power of communicating with the world about him—a missionary to the end, living among a people whose language he had forgotten."

A CHURCH MOVE FOR EUGENICS—Dean Sumner of the Chicago Cathedral has recently announced that those who wish to be married in his church must, in addition to their license, bring the certificate of a reputable physician that they are sound mentally and physically. The Dean was chairman of the famous Chicago Vice Commission, and thus takes another stand in social reform. The Boston *Advertiser* remarks:

"The separation of church and state, which is the American principle, has caused one church or another to do considerable pioneering in the cause of social reform. Fifteen or twenty years ago, when the need for kindergartens for the children of crowded districts was first felt, the matter was taken up by various churches. In time the system was introduced into the public schools. While the church kindergartens did not cover the ground which was to be covered, yet it is clear that they called attention to a need and to a way in which this need might be met.

"It may be expected that the history of this present movement to regulate marriage in the interest of producing healthy children will be the same. What the present action of Dean Sumner and of those who are associated with him may effect will be almost negligible. As things are, people who want to get married will get married somehow, even tho they are manifestly unfit for parenthood. But the direction which will be given to the thoughts of the people at large is difficult to overestimate."

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

MR. J. HENRY HARPER'S HISTORY OF THE HARPERS *

Reviewed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by
HENRY HOLT

This book, coming from a mature man not generally known as a writer, is a surprize, and goes to indicate that one constantly in contact with letters, even in an ancillary capacity, is apt to rub off some ability in use of them. In vocabulary, style, and capacity to visualize and narrate, the author shows himself the equal of many well-known professional writers. The felicities of his work are specially noticeable in the several eulogies of his predecessors, in the description of the burning of the Harper establishment, and in the praise of fiction on pages 648-649.

And yet it is doubly a queer work to have emanated from a publisher; for while mechanically an admirable piece of book-making, and having an admirable index, it lacks a table of contents, chapter-titles, running heads, and spaces between the subtopics. This is doubly unfortunate, as the book is necessarily somewhat discursive, and often has to follow out topics in disregard of the chronological relation of other topics. Hence there are many sudden contrasts of subjects, sometimes akin to the famous step from the sublime, that could have been softened by a blank line between them. Another matter for regret is that the folio numbers are hidden away at the bottoms of the pages—a fashion at which the evil spirit who freaks the fashions has lately striven to give us a turn. That, despite him and his infernal crew, this is a good book and a beautiful book, is a triumph of taste and skill in the rest of its making.

The book takes us back to virtually the beginning of American publishing, and follows it up to date, tho with no attempt at historical completeness; but rather by incidental illustration through bits of biography, anecdotes, and frequent letters. Some of the good stories that are known in the trade will be fresh to outsiders, and many of the letters from distinguished persons can be interesting and valuable to anybody.

Of the good things in the book, no other, perhaps, is quite so good as this. It will be appreciated, however, only by those who have read Abbott's Napoleon. It "was first published serially in *Harper's Magazine*. . . . Abbott took the most sympathetic view of the Emperor. . . . Many subscribers . . . canceled their subscriptions. Abbott was informed by the firm of these facts with a view, as they hoped, to his modifying some of his statements. He replied that he made every line he wrote the subject of prayer, and what he wrote he believed to be the truth, and he could make no change."

Some of the old-time matters are specially interesting by contrast with to-day. "About 1835 their [the Harpers'] counting-room was a popular resort of the *literati* of the country." Imagine anybody having the time to make a "resort" of a publisher's office now, or the publisher having time to talk much of anything but business! When the establishment was burned down, in December, 1853, "the sun had not yet set on the smoking ruins before assistance had been proffered from various quarters. . . . Cyrus W. Field & Company [who had been regularly supplying the house with paper] offered to loan them $10,000 a day after the fire"—an offer liberal enough in those days to well justify mention, but how the import of figures has changed since! It is amusing and saddening to read the indications of how modest and rational advertising was in those days, compared with that which deafens and blinds us now, and which a few years ago treated the buyers of books as if they had no more discrimination than the buyers of blacking. The book abounds with letters from authors, extending from the early fifties to the present time. Not one of them, however, recalls the days of good old leisure as vividly as one from London in 1847 by Fletcher Harper to his brothers. Nobody is named without being Mistered, or otherwise honorably prefixt, and the letter throughout, instead of a businesslike march to an end, is a minuet with all the flourishes and bows. The house got over superfluities by the time I came to know it, and its letters have been noted in the trade as models, and so was the "Harper hand," which was strangely near to uniformity among the partners, and always graceful, as shown on the handsome cover of the book under notice. As to composition, of course there were first-class examples always before the Harpers (note Sir Gilbert Parker's, pp. 465-467) and there was also the constant need of studying expression so as not to give offense, especially in declining manuscript. Yet, on the whole, the *irritabile genus* is not much more irritable than other people, and most of a good publisher's dearest friends are apt to be among them. This is naturally the case with our author, as is pleasantly illustrated by the remarkable string of good company and good dinners that trails its cheerful way through his book.

To revert a moment to the fine letters written by the Harpers, it is interesting to note how the style of letters is apt to be affected by the influence on the writer's mind of the style of the person addrest: for example, the letter to Gladstone on page 623 is not Harperese but Gladstonese. There are many obvious reasons for such a phenomenon.

One who has had friends in two generations of the Harpers may well hesitate over some suggestions caused by the chapters on International Copyright, but among the suggestions are some of too much value to neglect. There is no detraction from the right of the first generation of the great house to be considered among the best men of their time, in the fact that they were born into a disgraceful time. Their attitude regarding international copyright would be looked upon now much as the present attitude of a good many other good men regarding international trade may perhaps be looked on a generation or two hence. The attitude of the first generation of Harpers was modified in the second generation partly by competition which had not kept as good pace with moral advance as the Harpers had. But their pace was not as fast as that of some of their colleagues. The tradition of the house did not favor international copyright, because in the absence of law the strongest wins—a circumstance worth the consideration of anarchists and those coquetting with anarchy under other names as promising the salvation of the weak. J. W. Harper, Jr., the head of the second generation, was an admirable man, tho a late convert to international copyright, and never, unless my memory fails, beyond the requirement that the type should be set here—a requirement not existing in any other country generally called civilized. It was perfectly natural for our author to visualize him as the head of any good cause, but it was a mistake of memory to name him as chairman of the Copyright League. Yet his conversion to the cause, tho slow, was genuine, as was everything about him. He did as much for the professional standards among American publishers that have nearly disappeared since his day as any one man, perhaps more. All that was admirable in the great house culminated in him. Everybody knew and loved him as "Joe." Dear old fellow! I can't imagine anybody remembering him without affection, and he was as wise and strong as he was kind and good. But had international copyright been a tradition of his house, his forebears would have been superhuman. As it was, they were powers in this community to a degree that no publishers have been since, and powers for good. The overgrown fortunes, which too often seem to carry power now, do not come from their trade or any trade nearer it than yellow journalism, and I do not recall ever seeing the Harper imprint on an immoral or indecent book.

As J. W. Harper, Jr., was the head of the house for so many years, there would be nothing invidious to others in the generations after the first, in inserting his portrait in the remaining copies of this history, and it should be done. The same reason calls for the insertion of the author's portrait, in spite of the modesty which prevented his giving it in that capacity.

The account of the reorganization of the house is one of those pieces of tact naturally resulting from long discipline in the correspondence of such a business. And it is as generous as it is tactful: for it gives the portrait of the present head of the house, when it does not give those of the two heads in line before him, and gives more space to his personal biography than to that of all the Harpers put together.

It would be interesting to speculate whether there are any local conditions which have prevented any great American publishing-house passing without reorganization through three generations, while several European houses have done it. One reason that suggests itself is the very general one that, as things ripen faster in America, they fall sooner. Another is, paradoxical as it may seem, the greater width of opportunity in America; in Europe a man's interests do not take so wide a range, either in affairs or in diversions—his attention is more confined to his leading job. Few have had as good a one as "The House of Harper."

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* **The House of Harper, 1817-1912.** By J. Henry Harper. With Sixteen Portraits. Small 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $3 net.

MR. PAGE'S "ROBERT E. LEE"

Page, Thomas Nelson. Robert E. Lee. Man and Soldier. 8vo, pp. 734. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

Mr. Page has already published a life of General Lee, of which this is an enlarged and rewritten edition, in which the author deals in detail with the battles fought by Lee against the Federal forces. We have a description of his audacity at Antietam and Chancellorsville. He was not defeated "even in soul" at Gettysburg!—the decisive battle of the war. In fact, the Army of Virginia never knew when it was beaten.

The whole life of this illustrious Southern gentleman leads us to the conclusion that things might have resulted differently had he possest what was plentifully supplied to his antagonist—the sinews of war, men and money. An English soldier and critic, Colonel Lawler, writing in *Blackwood's Magazine*, expresst his doubts whether any general of modern history could have sustained for four years—a longer time nowadays than Hannibal's fifteen years in Italy—a war in which, possest of scant resources himself, he had against him so enormous an aggregate of men, horses, ships, and supplies. It is an under-, rather than an overestimate to state that during the first two years the odds, all told, were ten to one, during the last few years twenty to one, against the Confederates.

Naturally Mr. Page dwells upon General Lee's character as a religious man and a gentleman. It is pleasant to think of this great and good man ending his life in academic quiet and dignity. While we admire Mr. Page's enthusiasm for his hero and read with interest his vivid pictures of battle-scenes, we think he goes too far afield in his eloquent eulogies when he summons all the greatest soldiers of antiquity and modern times to pay homage to the victor of Fredericksburg—yet we must not forget what General Wolseley said of him after a visit paid him in 1862.

> "Every incident in that visit is indelibly stamped on my memory. All that he said to me then and during subsequent conversations is still fresh in my recollection. It is natural it should be so, for he was the ablest general and to me seemed the greatest man I ever conversed with, and yet I have had the privilege of meeting Von Moltke and Prince Bismarck. General Lee was one of the few men who ever seriously imprest and awed me with their inherent greatness. Forty years have come and gone since our meeting, and yet the majesty of his manly bearing, the genial, winning grace, the sweetness of his smile, and the impressive dignity of his old-fashioned style of dress come back to me among my most cherished recollections. His greatness made me humble, and I never felt my own insignificance more keenly than I did in his presence. . . . He was, indeed, a beautiful character, and of him it might truthfully be written, 'In righteousness did he judge and make war!'"

OLD DAYS AT ETON

Nevill, Ralph. Floreat Eton. Anecdotes and Memories of Eton College. 8vo, pp. 336. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company. $5 net.

Mr. Nevill's subtitle accurately describes his book. It is a volume of anecdotes and memories, and in no sense a detailed history of the famous English school. Much of it pertains to old manners and customs among students. There are pleasing glimpses of students who afterward became famous, among these Lord Rosebery and Wellington. It was Wellington who said Waterloo had been won on the battle-ground of Eton. He meant by this not only to make reference to his own student life at Eton, but to that of others who participated in the overthrow of Napoleon, and especially to the spirit of manly courage which the playground inculcated. Among the anecdotes, and perhaps the best, is one that relates to a famous head master at Eton in the Victorian era, Dr. Hornby. It is so good as to deserve quotation here.

From Ralph Nevill's "Anecdotes and Memories of Eton College."

THE GREAT COURT OF ETON COLLEGE.

> "In his relations with the boys Dr. Hornby was ever a great gentleman, as the following incident, which occurred during the writer's Eton days, will show. Two of the sons of a celebrated potentate were then at the school, and Queen Victoria took the warmest interest in them; the eldest, in particular, was a great favorite of hers. One day, owing to some untruthfulness in connection with work, this young Prince was complained of, and tho he might have got off by claiming 'first fault' owing to forgetfulness, was soundly swished. At the same time he received a severe, tho kindly lecture, in which the 'Head' pointed out how such behavior would pain his parents and the Queen, were it ever to reach her ears. Curiously enough, that very evening Dr. Hornby happened to be dining at Windsor, and as usual his royal hostess did not fail to make particular inquiry as to how her protégé was getting on. What was the surprize of the young Prince during the following morning to find himself once again summoned to the 'library,' and as he wended his way to the grim scene of correction, he wondered what he could have done to be whipt again so soon. All unpleasant anticipations were, however, quickly dispelled. In those gently modulated tones which so many old Etonians will remember, Dr. Hornby described how, on the previous evening, a certain great lady had asked after her favorite Eton boy, and desired to be informed as to how he had been getting on in the school. 'I told you yesterday,' Dr. Hornby went on to say, 'that one lie always leads to another, and I am sorry to say in the present instance this adage has not failed to hold good, for,' added he, 'I am ashamed to say that, instead of telling Her Majesty of the disgraceful behavior for which but a few hours before I had been obliged to punish you, I said that you were getting on very well. Under these circumstances I feel sure that you will do all you can to give no further trouble, and so, by causing my words to come true, make amends for the falsehoods which we have both of us uttered.' The kindly admonition made a considerable impression upon the culprit's mind. Nevertheless, he could not help being amused when, the next Sunday, in chapel, he heard the Doctor take as his text, 'All men are liars.'
>
> "In appearance Dr. Hornby was the absolutely perfect type of an Eton head master. Immaculately drest, and of fine presence, he possest a natural dignity which even imprest boys totally lacking in reverence for all other institutions of the school. His voice, low and not unpleasant even when delivering a stern admonition, was essentially the voice of an English gentleman of the fine old school."

RECENT FICTION

Angellotti, Marion Polk. The Burgundian. Pp. 363. New York: The Century Company. 1912. $1.30.

France in 1407 possest all the material necessary for a tale of chivalry, war, love, and scandal, and "The Burgundian" uses all this material with power and charm. Charles VI., the mad king, was on the throne, his queen Isabeau had retired to the Hôtel Barbette, and openly scandalized Paris. The princes quarreled for supremacy, and the people, a seething mass of discontented subjects, were ready for any excitement, and in an inflammable condition difficult to imagine in these quiet days.

The Duke of Burgundy, Jehan sans Peur, the hero of this romance, was the most prominent of the throne coveters, and the most popular of the princes, an idol among his followers and a man of great force and courage. The story of his struggle with Louis d'Orléans involves the city in plots, intrigues, and finally bloodshed, but before that there are many exciting events in which historical personages become much involved.

No character in the book is more lovable than Jehan's wife, the Duchess Marguerite, and her stedfast loyalty and patient endurance of unjust contempt offer a sharp contrast to the life of Rosamonde de Barbazan, who, summoned to Paris by the guilty admiration of the Burgundian, determines to rise to power even at the sacrifice of her self-respect. Fortunately, the young Provençal is saved and learns before it is too late that sitting on a throne

(*Continued on page* 698)

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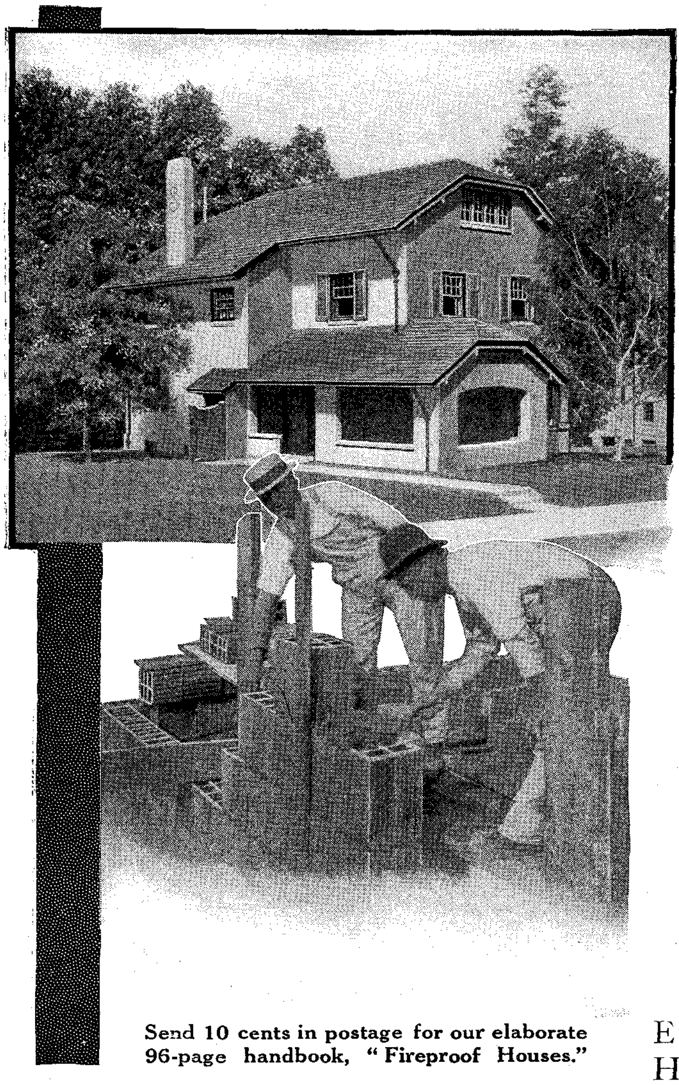

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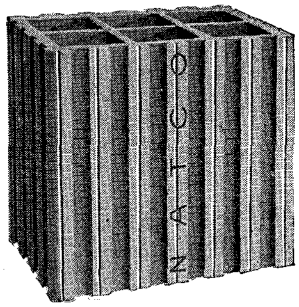

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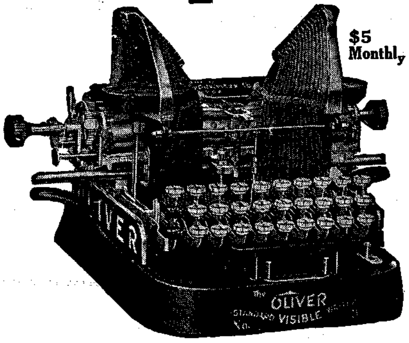

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 696*)

is no balm for a broken heart, and, happily, the Lady Marguerite has some happiness to reward her for her wonderful constancy, but before we reach that result we read of many battles, much treachery, royal intrigue, and stirring events, some historical, some imaginative, but all thrilling and interesting.

Curwood, James Oliver. Flower of the North. Pp. 308. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. 1912. $1.30.

The main plot of this romantic and yet virile story of the great Hudson Bay country deals with the struggle of one Philip Whittemore to carry on his large fish industry in spite of jealous disloyalty and vicious opposition. There is barely a thread of history to hold the facts together, but the author has known how to use the fascinating background of the Far North, and has introduced a love-story, combining mystery, intrigue, and suffering so ingeniously that the reader is engrossed by the exciting events of the narrative and too much interested to question the consistency or probability of the story.

Jeanne d'Arcambal is an unusually bewitching heroine, and the clever manipulation of the different threads in the development of the plot make the tale thrilling and absorbing.

Excitement never wanes and intense situations crowd the pages until the end, when love triumphs and vice is punished. It is not a great book, but a pretty story, with good material well handled.

Le Braz, Anatole. The Night of Fires. Pp. 272. New York: Longmans, Green, & Company. 1912. $1.60.

Anatole Le Braz is a true-born Breton and for that reason found himself a welcome guest at celebrations and ceremonies connected with the curious superstitions and practises of the peasants. He gets the peasants of the country to "tell him legends, that he may repeat them to all the people of France." "I only sought learning that I might show the world the unknown beauties there are in my race," he says. "All that I have done, therefore, is to give an artistic form to what I have seen and felt, seeking to lay less stress on my own dreams than on the dreams of my people."

There are only five of these sketches in this collection, translated by Frances M. Gostling, but each illustrates the picturesque, mystical faith of the people, in an atmosphere that is both bewitching and somber, and shows most clearly that "there is no subject which so captivates the imagination of the Breton, nor with which he is so at home and familiar, as that of death—for him to die is simply to emigrate."

The stories are dramatic only as real life makes them so, but their power, the sincerity of the characters, and the vital essence of their traditions make a strong appeal to the reader, not only for the simplicity of the form but because of the author's convincing style.

Rives, Amélie. Hidden House. Pp. 151. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1912. $1.20 net.

Amélie Rives has always loved the mysterious, the elfish and ghostlike, and here she utilizes all these qualities in the rather original plot of two souls, diametrically opposite in character, fighting for the possession of one physical body and material life. The reader views this strife in its effect on the life of one Marston, who in his theological studies has reached the inevitable period of doubt and questionings, and has been sent by an old family friend to "Hidden House," "to be alone and fight it out with God's help."

There he finds not peace but mystery, romance, and a problem which dwarfs all his former difficulties and leaves his heart shattered and bereft. Besides the aged man of the house and his deaf-and-dumb servant, there is always one or the other of his granddaughters—Moina or Robina—and it is in the delineation of those two that the problem of dual personality materializes.

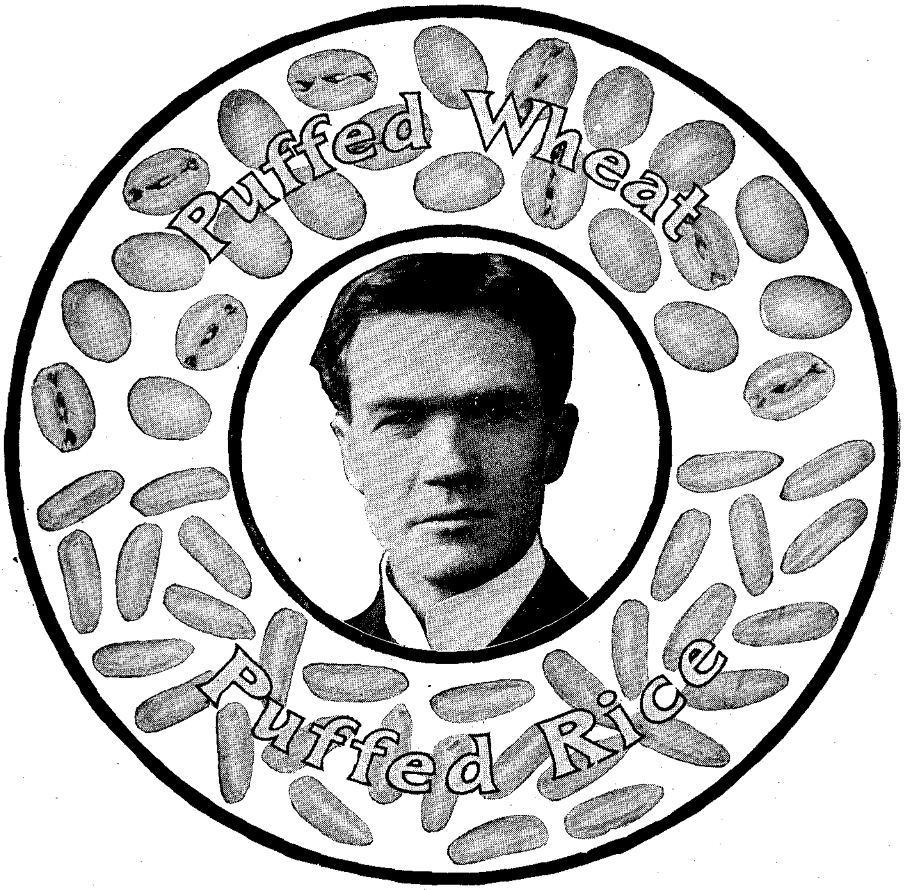
Novelty, mystery, and power characterize the story, and the descriptive fascination of the narrative and the weird and soul-harrowing struggles of the two spirits keep the reader intensely interested. The dénouement would bear out the truth of the author's statement that "a man's heart may bear two loves at once, just as a woman may bear twin children," but we wish she might have had the conviction of victory for one spirit or the other.

Beerbohm, Max. Zuleika Dobson. An Oxford Love Story. London: Heinemann. 6s.

Oxford life has been pictured in various forms, but surely never like this one. "Max," the biting caricaturist, the delicious essayist, the wilful dramatic critic, could not do anything like anybody else. What he here evolves may be described as a satiric fantasy. As a satire it cuts and slashes all the foibles of life and tradition that Oxford, the most impregnable fortress of such commodities, shelters. As a story it bears no more resemblance to reality than the most arrant of fairy-tales.

The *Duke of Dorset*, who is the principal figure and the one that most interested the author, is a representment in abstract of Meredith's "egoist"—*Sir Willoughby Patterne*. But *Dorset* is not a human being, so he never stirs the pity that *Sir Willoughby* evokes. The tale that Max unravels could be told in a few sentences. It is the descent upon Oxford of a woman without a heart who causes every man in the place to fall in love with her. She is the granddaughter of a don, the child of a mesalliance, and for occupation she follows the career of a music-hall conjuror. Her course at Oxford is meteoric and deadly; but it would be unfair to disclose the dénouement.

Mr. Robert Ross, who reviews the book for the London *Morning Post*, hints that "Zuleika Dobson" was written in the nineties of the last century. He may, perhaps, know that it was. He hints that it comes to us a little too late to carry its full message. He writes: "We learn that *Dorset* was painted by Mr. Sargent; more probably it was Whistler, and I vow he never smelled a motor-car. Just as under *Zuleika's* made-up Edwardian face you can trace Victorian wrinkles, so you detect beneath the affectation of *Dorset* the diablerie of Beardsley, the hectic fatigue of Conder's early dandies. It is all a trifle ghastly. The present world in its clumsy, five-town fashion is trying to grow a heart that will not be mistaken for a pip on a playing-card."



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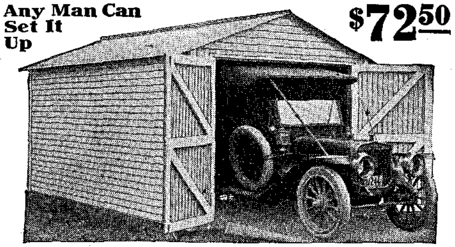

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OTHER NOTABLE BOOKS

Alden, Percy. Democratic England. 8vo, pp. 271. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

This volume is practically an account of the measures that have more or less recently been taken by the British Parliament to ameliorate the condition of the proletariat. Mr. Percy Alden is well acquainted with the hard realities of working-class life. He has lived twelve years in East London as head of the University Settlement at Canning Town. He has frequently visited the United States and Canada, and has served six years in the House of Commons as member for a vast industrial constituency in East London. He has shown himself a powerful and consistent advocate of the people's welfare. He points out that England under a limited monarchy is becoming more and more democratic, that is, more and more in favor of a government of and for the people. This is well sketched out by the author in his chapter on "The General Situation." It is a careful résumé of the present condition of things in which "the area of self-government is being extended" and "the privileges of an aristocratic class" "more strictly limited." It is in the legislation that provides for the young, the poor, and the aged that the progress of democratic England is to be most clearly seen. In the chapter on "The Child and the State," this author shows how the condition of the young, both at school and in the factory, has been and is to be improved by the State. The "Problem of Sweating" is complicated by three conditions, he says, an unduly low rate of wages, excessive hours of labor, and unsanitary workshops. To state, as Mr. Alden does, out of full information, the facts in such cases is to make a great step toward the remedy for the abuses specified. In the same plain and direct method this writer deals with all the burning social and political questions of present-day England, such as the unemployed, state insurance, old-age pensions, municipal ownership, and woman's suffrage. The work is a convenient handbook to the understanding of the existing social and political conditions in England, written by a past master in the art of lucid and sympathetic exposition.

Baring, Maurice. The Russian People. 8vo, pp. 336. New York: George H. Doran Company. $3.50.

It is seldom we come upon a book written exactly in the spirit of Mr. Baring's account of Russia. Mr. Baring is special correspondent of the London *Morning Post,* and as a journalist has his attention principally fixt upon the moving picture of current events. He has been an eye-witness of the Russian revolution in its various phases of the Duma's birth, its failures and successes, and knows all the principal statesmen in St. Petersburg. He gives us, therefore, a concise and complete view of things as they are at present in the empire of the Czars. He knows Asiatic as well as European Russia, for he was war correspondent in Manchuria during the Russo-Japanese War. His vigorous and picturesque style compels the attention of the reader. But he not only throws a light upon the present, he also shows how deeply it is rooted in the past. He traces Russia's upward march to a solid and united nationalism from Oleg in the ninth century A.D. to the passing of the Agrarian law in 1910, which introduced the principle of small holdings and gave to a peasant population once mere serfs and bondsmen turning up the soil for others, the right to possess landed property of their own.

It is pleasant to find that this expert really admires the Russian people and thinks that they have a great future before them. He is well acquainted with their principal writers, and gives a fascinating and appreciative criticism of Pushkin, Gogol, Turgenef, Tolstoy, and Dostoievski. His own statement with regard to Russian history is true—the Church, the State, the Architecture, the Press, the leaps of progress made under Peter the Great and Catharine II., until Nicholas II. granted a constitution—all are incidents of an almost romantic character. As he says of the land of the Czars:

> "Her story reads like a fairy-tale, and contains the whole morality of fairy-land, namely, that the weaker gets the better cf the strong."

We commend this work as an up-to-date account of the vastest empire in Europe.

Hough, Romeyn B. American Woods, Part XII. Lowville, N. Y.: Romeyn B. Hough, Publisher.

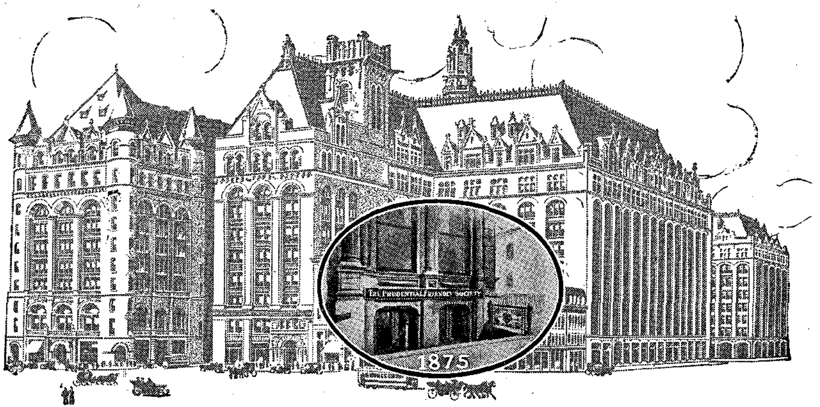
In this original undertaking we have not only a work on American woods, native and introduced, but a collection of actual specimens of the woods themselves. When completed the production will include fifteen parts, each embracing important commercial woods of a certain locality; thus the woods of part twelve are found in the Atlantic and Central States. In this, as in other parts, twenty-five specimens are shown, each in three aspects—transverse, radial, and tangential to the grain. By special process the sections are prepared sufficiently thin to permit of the transition of light revealing characteristic tints and structures. With each part is included a descriptive volume of text in which are concisely explained the botanical name, characteristics, habitat, physical properties, and uses of each tree. The possessor of this work will have a complete collection of American woods. It must be ranked as one of the most valuable contributions to the literature of forestry.

Moore, N. Hudson. The Old Clock Book. Pp. 340. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 1911. $2.40.

This is an age of the worship of "old" things—old lace, old furniture, old books, and old china—and the author of this little handbook has made her reputation by her complete study and careful and authoritative work on such subjects. In the "Old Clock Book," she has presented her subject most comprehensively from the time of the original sun-dial and water-clock to the most modern and ingenious results of the clock-maker's art. One who has never ridden the hobby will find interesting reading and much delight in the profuse illustrations, and a student will fairly revel in the detailed and chronological account of the different inventions and improvement in the development of clock-making.

The author divides her subject into two main heads, the English and American makers. She describes their characteristic marks, methods of identification, and the main facts about the most noted makers. Her description of the "largest clock in the world," that in the tower of the Metropolitan Life Building, is startling

1875 The Prudential Home Offices 1912



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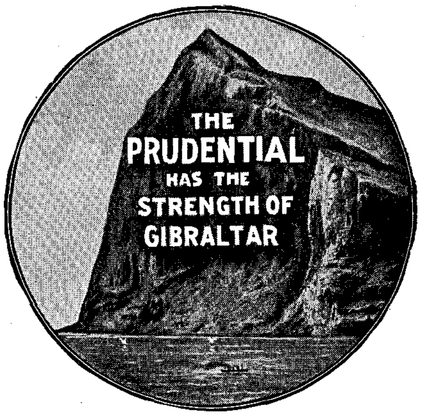
Income in 1911, over	81 Million Dollars
Capital and Surplus, over	18 Million Dollars
Paid Policyholders in 1911, over	27 Million Dollars
Total Paid Policyholders since organization, plus amount held at interest to their credit, over	**466 Million Dollars**
Life Insurance Issued and Paid for in 1911, over	440 Million Dollars
Increase in Paid-for Insurance in Force, over	167 Million Dollars
Liabilities include Policy Dividends	29½ Million Dollars
of which there is payable in 1912	4¾ Million Dollars
Number of Individual Claims Paid Since Organization	1½ Million

NUMBER OF POLICIES IN FORCE, OVER	10 MILLIONS
PAID-FOR INSURANCE IN FORCE, OVER	2 BILLION DOLLARS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in the revelation of its immensity and very stimulating to American pride.

Perhaps her most comprehensive chapters are on the New England clocks and their makers, and, for the collectors, she has appended a list of European and American clock-makers—the most complete list ever made. There is a chapter on the care of clocks, and a description of some exceedingly wonderful inventions.

MacMillan, Donald. A Short History of the Scottish People. New York: George H. Doran. $3.00.

The romance of Scotland's history loses nothing in the telling at the hands of Dr. MacMillan, who in his "Short History of the Scottish People" attempts to do for Scotland what Greene did for England. The portions of the narrative that deal with Wallace and Bruce attain to something of epic sweep and vigor. But the aim of the author is not that of the romancer; he endeavors to show how the diverse races of Scotland grew into a united people and finally worked out the difficult problem of their liberty. Despite his purpose, however, the author is forced to busy himself with the quarrels of kings and nobles until the time of James VI. He speaks of the people as being the source of the nation's strength, but his narrative fails to show any real movement on their part.

The account of events is very clear, and the main issue is kept unobscured before the reader. The narrative has the virtue of continuity, and all details are excluded except those which are essential to a story confined to the compass of a single volume. Throughout the book are chapters which sum up the social and constitutional progress of the periods into which the history of Scotland divides itself. Especial commendation must be given to those chapters which cover the period from the accession of James VI. to the Union.

The style serves the author's purpose fairly well, tho it is not especially praiseworthy. Dr. MacMillan has a knack of summing up a character in a few vigorous sentences. Of John Knox he says:

"He was a man of the people, and the Commons of Scotland, whom he created, found in him their ideal, and have ever since looked back upon him with unbounded admiration. If Wallace called the nation to itself, and Burns knit it to humanity, Knox summoned it into the presence of God, and gave it that deep sense of subjection to the Divine will which resulted in a recognition of personal responsibility."

Of Mary Stuart he writes:

"With her execution there ended the sorrows and sufferings of the marvelous woman, the rival of Cleopatra and Helen of Troy, who during her life was the stormy petrel of European politics, and since her death has been the problem of historians and the heroine of poets."

Savage, Ernest A. Old English Libraries. 8vo, pp. 298. Chicago: A. C. McClurg and Co.

The libraries with which Mr. Savage mainly deals are the monastic and cathedral libraries of the Middle Ages, and he has unearthed a world of fascinating lore. Ireland was the great land of books in the early ecclesiastical history of the British Isles. St. Patrick was educated in France and had for a patron Pope Sixtus, who "is said to have given him books in plenty to take with him to Ireland." "This was the dawn of letters for Ireland," and "from

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Remember that the engine is the heart of your car. All else is of minor importance.

So the points discussed here overshadow all others, if you want a modern car.

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Thus the master engines of the world have been displaced by Knight-types.

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Makers of poppet-valve engines say, "Wait and see."

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Some $25,000,000 has been already invested in Knight-motored cars of the highest grade.

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We waited three years after Europe came to it. We were not willing converts.

But we know when progress can't be longer stopped. The cars of the future will be Knight-type cars.

We were compelled by the evidence—as you will be—to come to this type of car.

Like Coasting

It is almost like coasting all the time to ride in a Stearns-Knight car.

The silence is almost uncanny.

No valves to pound open, no valves to spring shut—hundreds of times a minute.

No cams to grow noisy, no timing gears to hum.

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Warner Auto-Meter, Model K.
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Klaxon Horn—also Bulb Horn.
Trunk Rack, Robe Rail, Foot Rest, etc.

Touring Car
Toy Tonneau } **$3,500**
Roadster

No valves to grind. No carbon to cause leakage.

There is luxury of motion in a Stearns-Knight, known in no old-type car.

It's like gliding on the road. All the evidence of effort to which you are accustomed is lacking in this car.

There is wondrous flexibility. There is that continuous power for which electric motors are famous.

And the engines grow better with use. They show more and more power. We have Knight-type engines run for six years which are as quiet and efficient as when new.

THE F. B. STEARNS

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SS Knight Car

One-Half More Power

Stearns-Knight engines are rated on the poppet-valve basis.

But we guarantee the engines to show at least 50 per cent more than the rated power.

This is due in part to the spherical firing chamber. It is mostly due to the saving of leakage.

Poppet valves are rarely tight. When carbon accumulates the waste of power is enormous.

Judge for yourself what this saving means during the life of a car.

These are advantages too great to be disregarded.

The greatest engineers have had to adopt them. And most of the others are now seeking ways to end the poppet valve.

The time is fast coming when all high grade cars must have a new-type engine.

A Costly Change

Engineers have spent over $1,000,000 in perfecting the Knight-type motor.

We have ourselves spent $200,000, plus two full years, to meet American requirements.

Then this engine requires far more careful construction in every detail of the car.

Noises which were drowned by the old-type motors show up with the Silent Knight.

So this innovation was costly.

But our sales have doubled since the Stearns-Knight came out. They have compelled a new factory. At times our output was three times oversold.

This multiplied demand makes the Stearns cost less than any other Knight-type in America.

Hundreds Know

Hundreds of Stearns-Knight cars, in the hands of owners, have covered thousands of miles of road. The owners are men who know cars—men who demand the best.

The letters we get from them form the highest tribute ever paid to an American car.

The facts which won them will win you when you know them. They are the same facts which won 10,000 buyers in Europe.

They are irresistible to any man who wants the utmost in a car.

The Future Type

The evidence is that the leading cars of the future are bound to be Knight-motored cars.

History shows that what Daimler, Mercedes and Panhard adopt will soon mark the best cars the world over.

In buying a car for years to come, this fact should be well considered. You want the coming, not the passing type.

In two more years Knight-types will be common among high grade cars—as in Europe now. Today the Knight-type, in its perfection, means in America a Stearns-Knight car.

Go See This Car

Go to your local dealer and see this Stearns-Knight car.

But first write for our books. Get all the facts. Then judge for yourself if Knight-type is the future type.

Write now for these books. The Stearns-Knight car is the topic of the year in Motordom. Cut out this coupon, mail it to us, and we'll send all the interesting facts.

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the sixth to the eighth century Ireland enjoyed an eminent place in the world of learning." From Ireland this writer passes to the monkish libraries in England at Canterbury, Malmesbury, Lindisfarne, Wearmouth, Jarrow, and York. "At that time (8th century A.D.) England and Ireland were renowned homes of learning in western Europe."

We have an interesting chapter on the "Character of the Mediæval Library," which generally contained "books deemed necessary for grammatical study in the claustral schools, and other books, chiefly the Fathers." The books used in the cathedral schools were similar. Such schools and such libraries were "for the glory of God and the increase of clergy and religious." This writer quotes the "epigram" —*claustrum sine armario est quasi castrum sine armamentario*, which he oddly styles "untranslatable." He gives us a highly learned and interesting essay on "Academic Libraries" and on the medieval "Book Trade." Altogether the book is charming, and the erudition it discloses is not blemished by dogmatism or pedantry. The fifty-two illustrations are of the first order.

RAILWAY INVESTMENTS RATED

Moody, John. Analyses of Railroad Investments. Containing in detailed form an Expert Comparative Analysis of each of the railroad systems of the United States, with careful deductions, enabling the banker and investor to ascertain the true value of securities by a method based on scientific principles. Third Annual Number. Quarto. Pp. 636. New York: Analyses Publishing Co., 35 Nassau St. $12.50 net delivered.

This volume differs materially from the more familiar railway manuals, such as "Moody's" and "Poore's." It aims to give to American railroads something in the nature of "ratings" after the manner of the work of the commercial agencies with reference to business houses. Both bonds and stocks are considered, but there is a large mass of detailed and classified information, extending over a series of years as to mileage, earnings per mile, capitalization, etc. The bond issues described number something over 1,500, of which about 85 per cent. are rated as either Aaa, or Aa, or A. Of the stocks, over 65 per cent. are in the A class; these pay dividends. All this certainly speaks well for American railways. If comparisons were made, it would show what striking progress has been made during the past ten or twenty years.

A system of ten-year comparisons provides for the investor sources of extremely valuable information as affecting the investment and speculative value of a bond or stock. There is also given for each road what is called a "comment," in which a judgment is offered as to the investment value of the stocks and bonds of the road. For example, the Illinois Central is described as having made in 1910 and 1911 "real progress in developing its train-load and increasing both passenger and freight density." Its figures "compare to great advantage with those of other properties in the same section, and in many ways emphasize the great stability of traffic on this system"; the Chicago & North-Western, with a total net income lower than in 1909, "has had no difficulty in maintaining the full dividend rates on the increased amount of stock now outstanding." The Northern Pacific, in spite of a poor year in 1911, is so

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With the Phrasing Lever, the Melody Buttons and the guidance of the Artistyle Music Rolls, you can give your *own* interpretation of what the composer wrote exactly as a great musician does by means of his fingers.

Or you may employ the Melodant to pick out the melody of the composition so it sounds clear and distinct above the accompaniment, while you yourself, by reading the Artistyle marking with the Phrasing Lever, give the beautiful tempo effects indicated, thus producing a delightfully artistic rendition.

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The owner of an Angelus has no musical limitations other than his own musical sense. The Angelus is just as dependent upon the player-pianist for its highest possibilities as is the harp or the violin, but—it enables anyone to produce music which is perfect in technique and correct in expression so far as the composer's intentions have been indicated in the written score.

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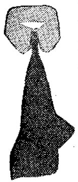

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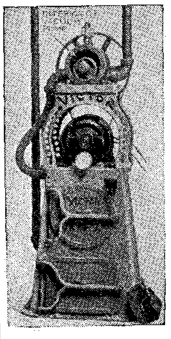

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lightly capitalized as to fixt obligations that it is "able to report a remarkably high margin of safety," this margin being 66 per cent., which has been exceeded in a few years only, and the railroad carried over last year a "very substantial surplus"; the Pennsylvania has still "a surplus above fixt charges far in excess of dividend requirements"; the Wabash presents an income statement which "indicates why the road has been forced to go into bankruptcy," with substantial growth in the volume of gross business per mile, "net receipts having shown no tendency to advance, and fixt charges have steadily risen to new high totals"; the Missouri Pacific has had its net income on capital tending steadily to decline, its weak point being not over-capitalization, the real fault of some other roads, including notably the Erie, but need for development of greater earning power, which in time can be done, provided proper credit is secured, its territory being a rich and fertile one with a steadily growing population.

In giving ratings the arbitrary signs used include "Aaa" as the highest, and then "Aa," "A," "Ba," "B," "C," "D" and others. A key with explanations is given. It is interesting to note how some of the best-known railway properties fare under this system:

Under "Aaa," which is the highest rating, and includes mainly guaranteed stocks and matured preferred stocks, are named the following: Atchison preferred; B. & O. preferred; C. P. R. preferred; Chicago & Northwestern preferred; D., L. & W.; Lehigh Valley preferred, and Union Pacific preferred.

Under "Aa," which includes stocks "of a slightly lower grade," tho all on "a high and assured investment plane," are the following: Atlantic Coast Line; Louisville & Nashville; C. P. R. com.; C., M. & St. Paul preferred; Pennsylvania; Reading com.

"A"—Here are included "good dividend-paying stock issues" which "have assured their future position." While inferior to the two above classes, they are "removed from the uncertain speculative plane of many issues and are to be regarded as "selling on an investment basis." Among them are: Atchison com.; B. & O. com.; Chicago & North Western com.; D. & H.; Great Northern preferred; Illinois Central; Lehigh Valley com.; Norfolk & Western com.; Northern Pacific; Union Pacific com.; Southern Pacific.

"Ba"—Stocks having this rating are those "generally regarded as speculative." While in some instances they are paying dividends, "with moderate prospects for their maintenance," the position of the stocks is "quite directly dependent on good management, normal business, etc." Among such stocks are: C., M. & St. Paul com. (this rating being for the maintenance of a 7-per-cent. dividend); M., K. & T. preferred; N. Y. Central; New Haven; St. Louis & Southwestern preferred; N. Y., O. & Western.

"B"—Stocks in this class have "a strong speculative tinge." While some are paying dividends, factors may be present "which make the maintenance of the rate extremely doubtful." In other cases, the stocks "may have excellent prospects for future increase in strength." Some of these are: Chesapeake & Ohio; Denver & Rio Grande preferred; Erie 1st preferred; Southern Railway preferred.

"C"—These stocks are "low in price,

remote from all hope of dividends," and their market price is "chiefly embraced in their voting powers." Among them are: Kansas City Southern com.; M., K. & T. com.; Erie 2d preferred; Long Island; Père Marquette 1st preferred; Rock Island com.; Wabash preferred.

"D"—These are issues "of very doubtful value," "in danger in many cases of the vicissitudes of reorganization": Père Marquette com.; Denver & Rio Grande com.; Erie com.; Wabash com.

"Beyond question," says a writer in the financial department of the New York *Evening Post*, "the book is the most valuable work so far published from a railway investor's point of view."

EUCKEN'S "LIFE'S BASIS AND LIFE'S IDEAL"

Eucken, Rudolph. Life's Basis and Life's Ideal: The Fundamentals of a New Philosophy of Life. Translated, with introductory note, by *Alban G. Widgery*. Crown 8vo, pp. 377. London: Adam and Charles Black. 1911. New York publishers: The Macmillan Company. $2.50 net.

It must be very gratifying to readers of contemporary philosophy to have this work of Professor Eucken rendered into English with such an illuminating introduction and in such lucid style. Along with Henri Bergson, Professor Eucken is a close competitor for the first place in current philosophical thought. It is probable indeed that these two men will soon range the majority of the thinkers of civilization upon one side or the other, according to natural bent and training. Eucken has absorbed enough of the modern scientific spirit and of modern knowledge to present a new synthesis of the world's philosophical thought.

Yet his view-point is essentially that of the introspective thinker, and his conclusions do not break sharply with orthodox philosophers. He is likely, therefore, to be followed by most religious thinkers. On the other hand, Bergson is much more of an inductive thinker, his first-hand knowledge of scientific data is obviously much more ample, and his conclusions are at wider variance with the older systems of philosophy. He is more apt to be followed, therefore, by scientifically trained thinkers. Professor Eucken's book is a discussion of a system of life, sufficiently popular in form to appeal to a wide circle of cultivated readers.

It is in three main divisions: (1) An introductory survey of the current philosophies of life; (2) an outline of a new philosophy of life; and (3) an application to the needs of present-day civilization. In his review of current philosophies of life, Professor Eucken shows a fuller knowledge of the religious system, the system of eminent idealism, and the system of esthetic individualism, than he does of either the naturalistic system or the socialistic system. These latter have a much closer relationship with scientific facts and conclusions than do the other, and Professor Eucken is not a scientist.

His interpretation of naturalism is clearly from the outside. His unfamiliarity with natural phenomena is very apparent, and raises the question whether his philosophy of life is, after all, an essentially new one. As to the human personality in its relation to nature, he differs not at all from the old philosophies, and this is clearly one of the most important criteria.

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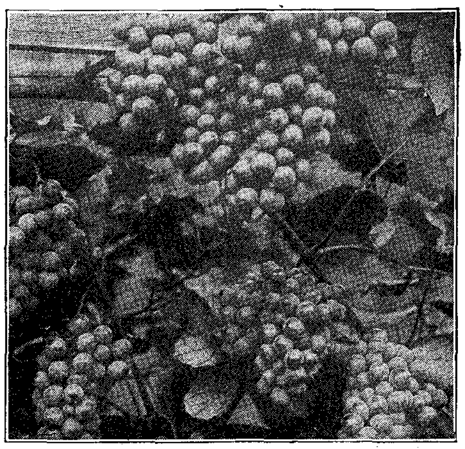

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No sweetening or diluting of any sort. ARMOUR'S GRAPE JUICE is just the pure, rich, naturally sweet juice of the finest quality grapes, preserved from fermentation by sterilization and air-tight bottling.

ARMOUR'S GRAPE JUICE is sold by grocers and druggists, at fountains, buffets and clubs. It is the great family drink—for health and pleasure combined.

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Keeps little hurts from getting big

MOST serious illnesses have little beginnings. A slight cold grows to tonsilitis or diphtheria; even to consumption.

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Dioxogen kills all disease germs. It is harmless to everything else.

Used as a gargle and mouth wash; sprayed or otherwise freely applied to wounds, it prevents infection—keeps little hurts from getting big.

Three Sizes—
Small (5 1-3 oz.) 25c
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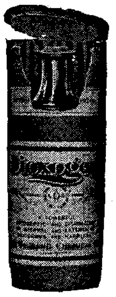

Dioxogen, 98 Front Street, New York City

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THE QUALITY MUST PLEASE YOU OR YOUR MONEY REFUNDED
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SOCIAL STATIONERS **HOSKINS** PHILA.
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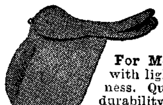

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Wrongly Called **BROKEN ARCH**

is a condition affecting 90 per cent of our people—young, middle-aged and old. A weak or rolling ankle in a child, or the "toeing-in" habit is a sure indication. In the early stages the condition is easily and permanently corrected. Later, relief only from the most painful symptoms may be expected. The trouble follows every weakening disease. Mothers rarely ever escape the affliction. Send for

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and learn the exact stage of your own foot trouble, and the proper methods for correction and relief. The experience of the leading Foot Specialists of the World is at your command. The blank is free—write for it now.

A-KE-LES Foot Comfort Co. 184 Summer St. Boston, Mass.

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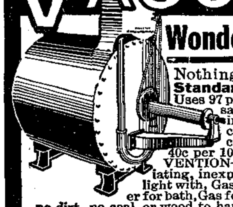

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The Standard Gillett Light Co.
34 W. Michigan St. Chicago, U. S. A.

CURRENT POETRY

So here then is an advertisement *not* by Elbert Hubbard.

A magazine has come out of England called *The Poetry Review*, printed by the St. Catherine Press, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

The new periodical was launched with the New Year. It is neither militant, revolutionary, nor startling, but every one of its pages is given to the appreciation and criticism of modern poetry of all countries.

In each number there is some special discussion. For April we are promised "Modern English Poets," for May "Women Poets," June brings "American Poetry," July "The Mystics," and August "French Poetry." This is an interesting program.

The price of the magazine post-paid to all countries is five shillings.

We wish *The Poetry Review* good speed, and trust it may live longer than the late *Thrush.*

Edith Wyatt has written a reflective poem of beauty and power that is published in this month's *Forum*, and that is reprinted here.

A City Equinoctial

By Edith Wyatt

The city mists lie dreaming. From afar
Over the sea of roof-tops veiled and hoar
And hung with sapphire lights, the brumal wind,
The rains transpirant break the clouds to stream
On tenement and warehouse, wharf and spire.

The buoy-lights throb. Fog-horns bay. Athwart
Black shaft and chimney pillared in the smoke,
Past high-splashed walls, past corniced street, swart alley,
On crane and shack, the rain swings, beautiful—
O beautiful, thrilled with the brumal wind,
Wind of the night, crying full, full, and deep,
Resurgent from afar.

By rain-whipt roads,
By whistling tree, over the wheat-fields bare,
The broken cane, South, North and East and West,
On bayou, swale, lake, mountain-top and valley
Runs the great storm. To-night, to-night
Past countless house-walls down this very street
On my own life it courses—storm of the Gulf,
Storm of the terraced lakes, the ocean shores
Reverberant afar—wind of the world.

Cry, cry again, great voice,
Voice of the hungry storm,
Cry full and far in beauty. For till now
I never heard your cool-spaced ragged chords
Break on the city housetops so profoundly—
Welling and coursing from undying springs,
Pure, pure and deep from countless wells and springs—
The tone of striving, the clear tone of tears.
Inevitable—voice of the surgent world,
The speech of disappointments and desires,
Voice of the urgent world, full, full, and deep,
The voice of mortal hungers.

More responsive,
Richly responsive, and more beautiful
To me the rain, the wind, the night that tell
Over my country's wide-spread plains and towns,
Along a thousand cities' towers and lights,
The strength aspirant of the longing earth,
Than all the high, ecstatic hymns and harps
Of an envisioned heaven. Till I heard
Fate, death, desire speak deep for all men, heard
From springs unknown the far, clear tone of tears

Inevitable, from unfathomed keeps,
I could not know nor dream of beauty, hark
To the great broken music of the world,
The hungry storm.

Cry, cry again, quick voice, across this street,
My life—
Wind of the world, storm of the world, my world,
On unremembering nights, blow back, as now
You cry down corniced street and swart-splashed alley,
Over a thousand cities' spires and lights,
The singing prairie brown-spread, plain and free,
Up from the Gulf, up from the ocean shores,
Resurgent from afar.

" Star-Song " in *Scribner's* makes one think of Shelley and his " spirits from beyond the moon." With dream-open eyes the poet watches the host of stars in their immemorial march across the sky and feels their spiritual presences. Mr. Woodberry is a nature poet, but he is at the other pole from Wordsworth's homeliness and large acceptance of nature as she is.

Star-Song

By G. E. Woodberry

I woke in the desert rude
O'erhung by the star-sweet sky,
And ever the radiant multitude
In the silence drew more nigh,
As if on my eyes to brood,
And inward glory nurse,
And out of the heart of the universe
Soared forth my singing cry.

"We are young—our song up-springing
The crystal blue along,
Creation's morning singing,—
It was but children-song,
Melodiously ringing,
Mysteriously forewarning.
The realm beyond the morning
We infinitely throng.

"We sit in our burning spheres
Illimitably hung;
By the speed of light we measure the years
On purple ether flung;
Without a shadow time appears,
A calendar of echoing lights
That flame and dusk from depths and heights,
And all our years are young.

"We are borne through darkness streaming
Wherein our glory glides;
We dower the deep with the beaming
Where prophecy resides;
Forevermore we are dreaming,
Still in the springtime blossom
Of thoughts that light our bosom
And beat our glowing sides.

"Wide the abyss; we span it,
Who showering a bright spark came;
And forever we smite it and fan it
Forth from the forging flame,—
Life, flower of the planet,
Flower of the fire, supernal,
Burning, blooming, eternal,—
A million names are his name.

"We tremble; we thrill heaven's ocean
With the myriad-glittering quest;
Aspiration and devotion
From the prime were our brooding nest;
And youth,—'tis breathed emotion,
A seeing and a harkening,
A gleaming and a darkening,
And a whispering to the breast.

"Then with bright hands uplifted
We strike the thousand lyres;
The music, on dreams drifted,
Pours all the world's desires;

The Delight of Instinctive Playing

YOU have watched a fine pianist playing. You have seen his involuntary swaying with the rhythm of the music—his every attitude expressive of the passage which he is playing.

He is the incarnation of *untrammeled instinct*. And it is not only the pianist, within whom instinct stirs. Listening, *you* feel it. Everybody feels it.

And if you could have a player piano which *made use of* your instinctive musical feeling, instead of *resisting* it, you would be astounded at the music you would play.

As you sit at the Virtuolo with your fingers resting lightly on the four sensitive modulating buttons, a new and unknown pleasure comes, wafting you from the world of mundane things, into the empyrean blue of Music.

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VIRTUOLO

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was built around the one idea of *Instinctive Self-Expression*—of forming a quick, sure circuit between the player's feelings and the sympathetic strings of the piano.

You will realize that the *Acsolo Buttons* really form this circuit when you actually play on the Virtuolo, either at your dealer's store or in your own home.

PRICES AND TERMS

The Virtuolo in Hallet & Davis Piano—a piano whose beautiful tone has been praised by greatest composers, musicians and artists, including Franz Liszt, Johann *Strauss, Mary Garden—in Colonial, Arts-and-Crafts, Library models, etc., as low* as $750. In the fine Conway Piano, mahogany or walnut cases, as low as $575. Lexington Player Piano as low as $450.

Terms: Three years in which to pay, if you desire. Pianos and ordinary player pianos taken in exchange at fair valuation.

Write for full information about the Virtuolo, and our easy buying plan, also the fascinating free book on music, "The Inner Beauty." Address DEPARTMENT 3, HALLET & DAVIS PIANO COMPANY, 505 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK. Send *today* before you have a chance to forget about it.

HALLET & DAVIS PIANO CO

BOSTON NEW YORK *(Established 1839)* NEWARK TOLEDO

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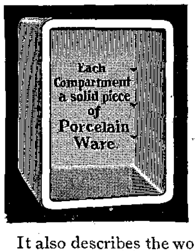

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SEND FOR OUR VALUABLE FREE BOOK ON HOME REFRIGERATION. It tells you how to keep your food sweet and wholesome—how to cut down ice bills—what to seek and what to avoid in buying any refrigerator. Every housewife and home owner should have one.

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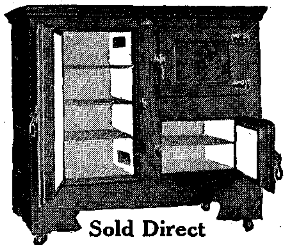
The "Monroe"

The Lifetime Refrigerator



Madam—

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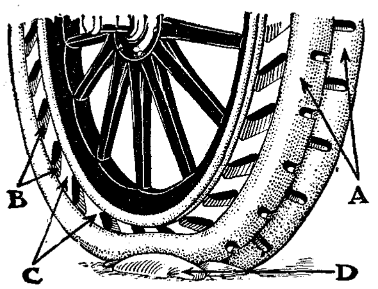
Pneumatic tires, because of punctures and blowouts, cause women who drive pleasure electrics more annoyances and expense than all other items put together. But experienced users of electrics will no longer use tires that puncture nor tires that cause excessive vibration. They choose Motz Cushion Tires. And twenty-two electric car makers, knowing their customers' wants, are now equipping their cars with Motz Cushion Tires. They make 95% of all electric-driven pleasure cars.

Motz Cushion Tires

The wonderful feature of the Motz Cushion Tire is its amazing resiliency. It is every whit as easy riding as the properly inflated pneumatic. Has none of the bad features of hard-rubber truck tires, which jolt the car's occupants and quickly ruin its mechanical parts.



Motz Cushion Tires have double, notched treads, which prevent skidding and distribute the weight to the sides. The undercut sides allow free action of the bridges. The slantwise, elastic bridges give and yield like the air in a pneumatic tire.

A—in the picture shows double, notched treads
B—shows undercut sides.
C—shows slantwise bridges.
D—shows absorbing means when passing over an obstruction.

(206)

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Motz Cushion Tires fit any standard clincher, universal quick-detachable or demountable rim.

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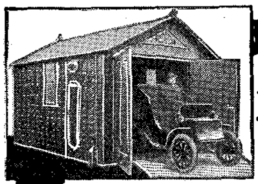

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THE ISLAND CITY NATIONAL BANK
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And ever the song is sifted
From the heart of youth forecasting
The unknown everlasting
That bathes us and inspires.

"We gaze on the far flood flowing,
Unimaginably free,
Multitudinous, mystical, glowing,
But all we do not see;
And a rapture is all our knowing,
That on fiery nerves comes stealing,
An intimate revealing
That all is yet to be.

"When sheathed and glacial o'er us
Arcturus courses cold,
And dry and dark before us
Aldebaran is rolled,
Far-clustering orbs in chorus
Shall light the pealing sky,
And throne to throne reply,
'The heavens grow not old.'"

Round the desert wild and eery
The starry echoes clung;
In a region weird and dreary
The golden song was sung;
Over lands forlorn and weary
Where the drifting white sand only
Drifts anew the sand-wreath lonely
The radiant silence hung.

Utility is often an essential part of beauty. A ship at sea is beautiful—but a ship in the theater—! The ugliness of Pittsburg serves such splendid immediate purposes that the poet easily translates it into beauty. Mr. Oppenheim writes these lines for *The International.*

Pittsburg

By James Oppenheim

Over his face his gray hair drifting hides his Labor-glory in smoke,
Strange through his breath the soot is sifting, his feet are buried in coal and coke.
By night hands twisted and lurid in fires, by day hands blackened with grime and oil,
He toils at the foundries and never tires, and ever and ever his lot is toil.

He speeds his soul till his body wrestles with terrible tonnage and terrible time,
Out through the yards and over the trestles the flat-cars clank and the engines chime,
His mills through windows seem eaten with fire, his high cranes travel, his ingots roll,
And billet and wheel and whistle and wire shriek with the speeding up of his soul.

Lanterns with reds and greens a-glisten wave the way and the headlight glares,
The back-bent laborers glance and listen and out through the night the tail-light flares—
Deep in the mills like a tipping cradle the huge converter turns on its wheel
And sizzling spills in the ten-ton ladle a golden water of molten steel.

Yet screwed with toil his low face searches shadow-edged fires and whited pits,
Gripping his levers his body lurches, grappling his irons he prods and hits,
And deaf with the roll and clangor and rattle with its sharp escaping staccato of steam,
And blind with flame and worn with battle, into his tonnage he turns his dream.

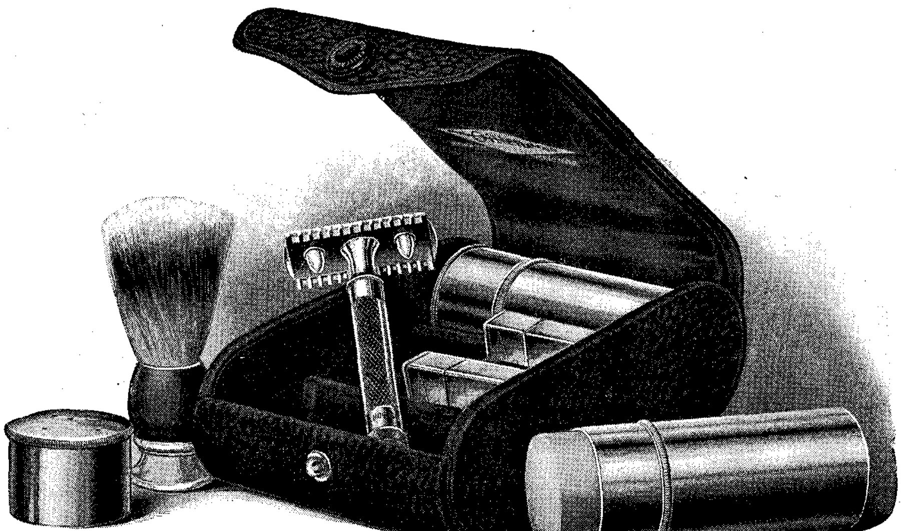
The world he has builded rises around us, our wonder-cities and weaving rails,
Over his wires a marvel has found us, a glory rides in our wheelèd mails,
For the Earth grows small with strong Steel woven, and they come together who plotted apart—
But he who has wrought this thing in his oven knows only toil and the tired heart.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

A NEW "MAINE" THEORY

ENOUGH different causes of the *Maine* disaster have been advanced in the past fourteen years to sink a fleet of battle-ships, but the latest one is considered plausible, we are assured, by many naval officers in Washington, and is the result of long investigation by the one who brings it forward. Still, he is not sure enough to put his name to the story, tho we learn that he was a naval officer in the war with Spain, and the naval officers who indorse it also take refuge behind the veil of anonymity, so that the great disaster that plunged two nations into war is not yet stript of its mystery. So many links in the chain of evidence are missing that the man who framed this theory prefers to throw his hypothesis into the form of fiction, and lays the scene of his narrative in a Spanish café in New York, where an aged Spaniard grows confidential and tells him after a few minutes' acquaintance what he had never before breathed in mortal ears. In the New York *Sun*, where the story appears, this aged loyalist, who is supposed to have been in the secret service of Governor-General Blanco at Havana, is represented as saying:

> The rebellion had been going on for a long time. Things were not happening at all as we wanted them. The rebels kept getting arms and ammunition from your country, and information from inside the city about our plans. The Governor-General was afraid of spies. He even distrusted the guard at the palace sometimes. Consul-General Lee and your agents reported everything to your Government. And, worse than that, all your newspaper men who came down sent home stories that made us appear cruel, barbarously cruel. We were not. We were set a task to do by our Government, and were doing it. That was all. We were doing it as fast as possible. But you made it hard for us. You threatened to make it impossible. When your newspapers came to the palace and we got our dispatches from our agents in your country, Governor-General Blanco would be very angry. I have often heard him talk to his staff about it. And the colonels who arrived from the country would come in and he would tell them the latest rumor, and they would go out and cross the plaza, swearing sometimes until they had passed the church with the old tree, and even beyond.
>
> The Governor-General used to say that your Government let us alone, but your people did not. They were all against us, all on account of our sugar and tobacco, and we thought your Government ought to restrain them; but it either did not or could not. Every one, except the plotting rebels, hated all of you; and Consul-General Lee and the rest of your people who were in Havana did not have a pleasant time, altho we were polite to them. And then, that winter, at last came the news that your Consul-General had sent for a war-vessel



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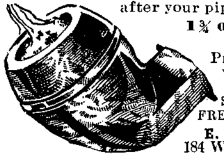

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VENUS VENUS

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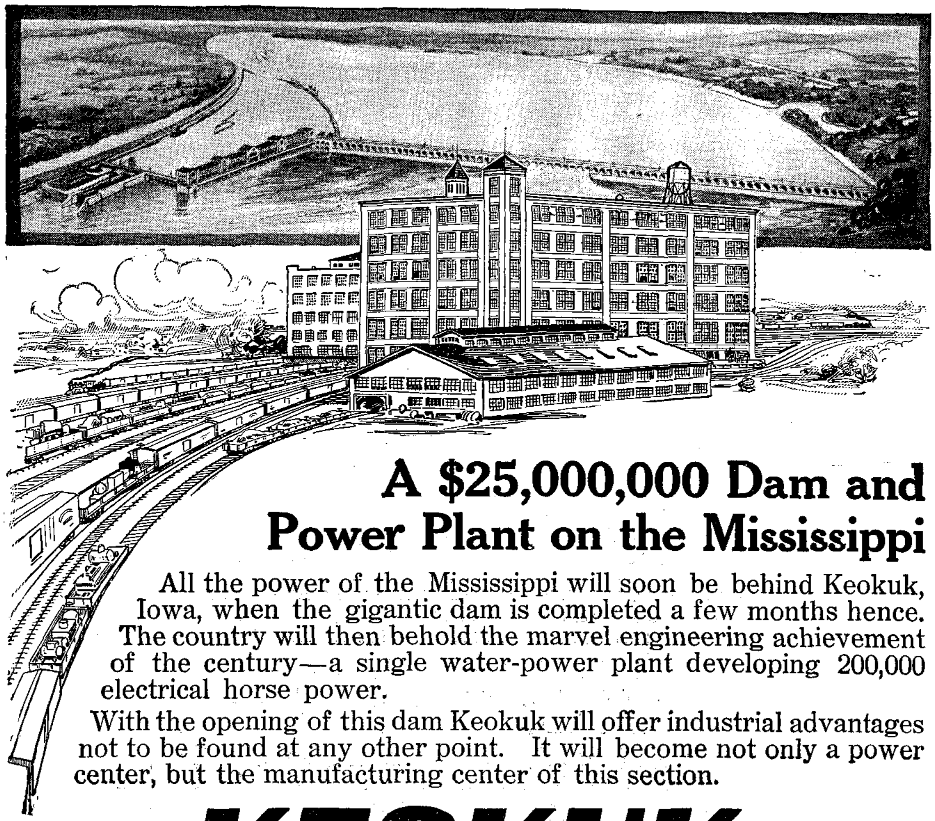
to anchor in our harbor. Governor-General Blanco did not seem to be angry. He was very grave. I was there in the room when he read the dispatch to the chief of artillery. He was very angry and talked a great deal; but the Governor-General sat very quiet and thought. He seemed to be thinking while he was busy in his office that afternoon, and was unusually quiet while he drest for dinner and in the evening, altho there were many officers at dinner, and military men and civilians came and went all the evening and far into the night.

The next morning he had a larger meeting of officers than usual, and after they had gone he took his staff into an inner room and told them his plan. I overheard it. I know what I am talking about, and every word is true. He said that an American ship of war would be in the harbor in a few days, that your nation and ours were at peace, and that she must be treated with every courtesy and every one accorded the utmost politeness, that nothing must happen to the ship or to any of your people under any circumstances, that our Government did not want war, and that we could not engage in one with you and handle the rebels too. He said it very earnestly over and over again, but he said he knew well that when the ship had been moored in the harbor, if anything happened that angered your people or offended her captain it would go hard with the city. Your Captain Sigsbee, he said, was a very grim man, a man of great politeness, but afraid of nothing. He might at any moment send one of his officers ashore with a note saying: "Unless you release such a man, or refrain from executing such another because he is a citizen of my country, or do not do this or that within an hour, I will open fire on the palace and the forts. My guns are loaded and ready."

"That is what he will say," said the Governor-General. "That is why he is sent down here. And their fleet is waiting just across at Key West. Our palace will be destroyed, our forts shot into from the rear. There will be flames and disorder. The rebels will jump out of every house, and the city will be untenable. And it is I who will be blamed, altho I can not stop the ship from coming."

Many plans proposed by the staff were turned down, and in the end Blanco suggested that they be ready when the Captain sent such a note to write him that his request was refused, and that, at the flash of his first gun—which would be a declaration of war—a mine under the war-ship would be touched off. If the *Maine's* captain did not try to bully the Spaniards, no blow would be struck, and no harm could come from planting the mine. One of the reasons for planting the mine was the position of the *Maine*. It could shell the city, but the guns at the fortress could not return the fire, because the battle-ship was directly between the harbor defenses and the principal part of the town; so the mine would be Havana's only defense. The preparation of it is here described:

An old boiler of a donkey-engine was used. It was prepared in the fortress and



A $25,000,000 Dam and Power Plant on the Mississippi

All the power of the Mississippi will soon be behind Keokuk, Iowa, when the gigantic dam is completed a few months hence. The country will then behold the marvel engineering achievement of the century—a single water-power plant developing 200,000 electrical horse power.

With the opening of this dam Keokuk will offer industrial advantages not to be found at any other point. It will become not only a power center, but the manufacturing center of this section.

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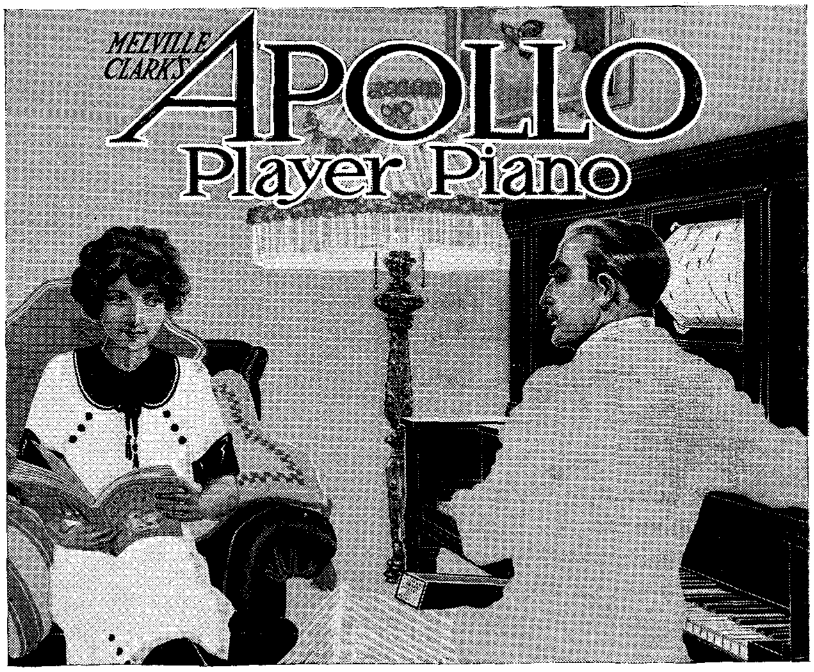
was taken out on a lighter at night, ostensibly to be placed outside the harbor's mouth, but was intentionally tipped overboard near the mooring picked out for the ship. They knew the exact place when they got certain lights in range. I was not on the lighter, but I knew all about it that same night. And the wires were taken to a point on the city side of the harbor, to a house from a window of which you could see a signal from the palace. That was done so that if the wires were picked up accidentally they would not lead to any Government building. It was a wise precaution, but it was a mistake, as we all knew afterward. The wires were in a cable. I saw it myself, because my brother-in-law lived in the house. That was another mistake, because he turned out to be in league with the rebels. The box sat on a table near a window that looked on the water. My brother-in-law was not wicked, but only weak. He believed what the schemers told him. He is dead, too.

The author of the story defends the Spanish authorities by saying that they did not intend to harm the Americans without provocation, and that the honor of Blanco and his staff was safe in any event, while the rebels knew no such word as honor. He continues:

Then the *Maine* came. I never shall forget how brave she looked with your flag standing out stiffly in the northeast trade-winds and the sun gleaming on her steel and brass as she steamed slowly into the harbor and picked up the mooring which was reserved for her. And the sleeping mine was down in the mud below her. Captain Sigsbee was accorded every formality and courtesy. He and his officers came and went freely every day. But the crew never came on shore: in that the Captain was wise. It was much better so. It was in the latter part of January that the ship arrived, and for nearly three weeks she swung at her mooring and things went on in Havana much as before, except that the crowd at the landing through which Captain Sigsbee had to push his way every day got denser and their looks got blacker. The anger of our people increased at the arrogance of your Government in sending the ship.

As for the rebels, they glowered at the Captain because he did nothing. They believed that when the *Maine* was sent she was coming to help them. But we went right on with our work—concentrating them, conquering them, putting down the rebellion, confining suspects, executing traitors. And the *Maine* had been in the harbor for days, and no other ships came, no men were landed, nothing was done. The rebels felt sure that the crew were all republicans and would help a republic if the Captain would only let them come ashore. They believed that your country would lend its whole strength to help their losing cause if only your people could be aroused. They were near to a complete surrender when the *Maine* came, and every day it was harder for them to hold out. They could not last much longer. Yet your people seemed contented to send only the *Maine*, which did nothing. And so they made a plot which was to result in arousing your people to fight us.

The aged Spaniard in the story goes on



When someone asks you if you've read the decidedly unusual offer in Paragraph 5 of this adv. what will you say?

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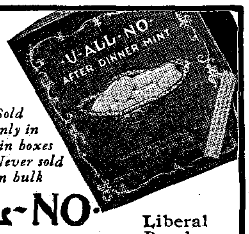

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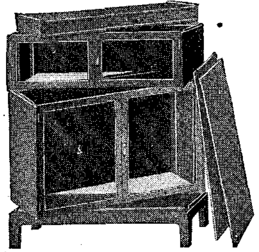

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to say that his brother-in-law became so enthusiastic at a rebel meeting that he lost his self-control and let the secret out. The rebels thought of a grand plan—if it had only worked. It was to let the *Maine* drift a few feet away from the mine, and then press the key, cover the battle-ship with a geyser of mud, enrage Sigsbee, stir all America, precipitate war between the United States and Spain, and emerge as free Cuba. So that very night they touched off the mine, but misjudged the position of the ship! The world knows the rest.

AN INSATIABLE INTELLECT

THE mind of Joseph Pulitzer, blind editor of the New York *World*, might be likened to a cistern into which water could be poured continually without filling it, and yet be without a leak. His insatiable hunger for information touching upon practically all subjects of human interest kept busy a large staff of the best secretaries that he could find, and even with these trained readers and talkers about him all the time, he was unsatisfied. Our authority for this is Alleyne Ireland, who for some time was one of Mr. Pulitzer's secretaries, and has written in *The American Magazine* an intimate sketch of the great editor. The St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* and the New York *World* were owned by Mr. Pulitzer, and their growth was due for the most part to his genius and almost superhuman toil. He was born in Hungary sixty-four years ago. His father was a Jew and his mother a Roman Catholic. When a very young man he started in this country with no capital, and at the time of his death, last fall, his fortune was estimated at from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000. At forty he was stricken blind, and during the rest of his life he was tortured by perpetual ill-health. Mr. Ireland joined the Pulitzer staff of secretaries in October, 1910, and reported himself on board the editor's yacht *Liberty* at Mentone, off the French coast of the Mediterranean, where the latter's villa was situated. Here is the new secretary's first impression of his employer:

> My first, swift impression was of a man very tall and thin, with a noble head, a reddish beard streaked with gray, jet-black hair, swept back from the forehead, and lightly touched here and there with silvery white. One eye was dull and half-closed, the other was of a deep, brilliant blue which, so far from suggesting blindness, created the instant effect of a searching, eagle-like glance. I have never seen a face which varied so much in expression. Not only was there a marked difference at all times between one side and the other (due partly to the contrast between the two eyes, and partly to a loss of flexibility in the muscles of the right side), but almost from moment to moment the general

appearance of the face moved between a lively, genial animation, and a heavy and hopeless dejection.

No face was capable of showing greater tenderness; none could assume a more forbidding expression of anger and contempt.

A high-pitched voice, clear, penetrating, vibrant, gave out the strange challenge: "Well, here you see before you the miserable wreck who is to be your host; you must make the best you can of him. Give me your arm in to dinner."

Joseph Pulitzer, as I knew him, twenty-four years after he had been driven from active life by the sudden, tragic, and final collapse of his health, was a man who could be judged by no common standards. His feelings, his temper, his point of view had been warped by years of suffering. His opinions had become prejudices; his prejudices had become manias.

Had his spirit been broken by his trials, had his intellectual power weakened under the load of his affliction, had his burning interest in affairs cooled to a point where he could have been content to turn his back upon life's conflict, he might have found some happiness, or at least some measure of repose akin to that with which age consoles us for the loss of youth.

But his greatest misfortune was that all the active forces of his personality survived to the last in their full vigor, inflicting upon him the curse of an impatience which nothing could appease, of a discontent which knew no amelioration.

The problem of how to make his life tolerable was complicated by a personal peculiarity which had developed as a result of his nervous breakdown. He was exquisitely sensitive to noise. Many of us suffer torment through the hideous clamor which appears to be inseparable from modern civilization; but to Mr. Pulitzer the sudden click of a teaspoon against a saucer, the gurgle of water poured into a glass, the striking of a match, brought a spasm of suffering impossible to describe. I have seen him turn pale, tremble, break into a cold perspiration at some sound which to most people would be scarcely audible.

On the one side, then, there was this hypersensitive man, totally blind and in poor general health, with a keen interest in current events, in literature, painting, sculpture, music, and above all, in *The World;* on the other side there was wealth great enough to exclude absolutely the element of cost as a consideration in any plan, great enough to command anything which caprice could fancy or ingenuity devise.

The first great essential was quietness; and it was the insuperable difficulties in the way of securing this ashore which led Mr. Pulitzer to spend most of his time on the *Liberty*. His villa at Cap Martin was comparatively quiet, as were his residences at Bar Harbor and in New York, each of which was especially constructed with that end in view; but it was on the yacht alone that noise of every kind could be excluded.

Double doors, double windows, heavy carpets, and the complete isolation of Mr. Pulitzer's apartments, by bulkheads, insured all the silence that was possible indoors. Every one on board wore India-rubber-soled shoes, and when he took his

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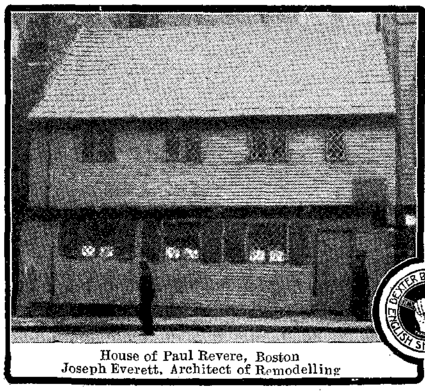

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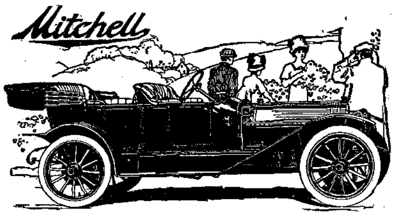

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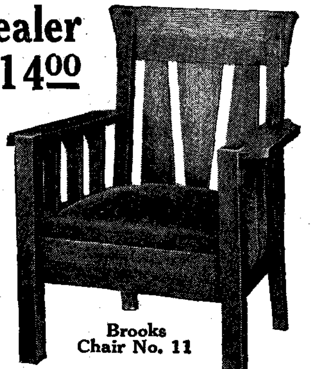
after-lunch siesta even the overhead communications of the yacht's crew were cut off. The routine of the life on the yacht was unvarying. Mr. Pulitzer got up at nine in the morning, and from that time until he retired at night he was never alone. One of the most difficult tasks of his secretaries was to entertain him at breakfast, and as he wished to avoid anything that would "stimulate mental activity," he chose as breakfast-food, among the light periodicals, THE LITERARY DIGEST. Later in the day the brain-fagging magazines were brought on. Mr. Ireland says of the breakfast-talk:

> This was an art to be mastered only by years of practise; and altho there were usually six of us on board, one only among us (not, alas, myself) had reached that degree of perfection which enabled him to face without misgivings the majordomo's summons: "Would you kindly join Mr. Pulitzer and take something with you to amuse him while he has his breakfast."
>
> At this hour Mr. Pulitzer wanted to be free from anything which was likely to stimulate mental activity; and in practise his early morning entertainment—"breakfast-food" as we called it—resolved itself into a literary causerie taken from *The Athenæum, The London Times Literary Supplement, The Bookman, The Literary Digest*—reviews, short notes, and announcements of books, plays, art-exhibitions, new music, and so on.
>
> The reading was constantly interrupted by such directions as, "Next! Next!" (if the matter did not fit in with his mood); "Order that book and tell Mr. X. to prepare it for me;" "Write to the publishers and find out when the second volume of those Memoirs is to be out;" "Tell Mr. Z. (the German musician who was attached to the staff) to get the piano-score of that opera, I'd like to hear it;" "Remind me to send some one to London to see those pictures, I must have them described to me;" etc.
>
> This lasted until breakfast was over and Mr. Pulitzer had smoked one cigar, an indulgence which he allowed himself after each meal, but never at other times.
>
> About ten o'clock Mr. Pulitzer retired to his cabin, where he remained alone, for an hour or more, with the majordomo, going into plans, making arrangements of a confidential character, and discussing a number of personal matters which he did not wish to transact through one of his secretaries.
>
> Shortly after eleven o'clock the serious business of the day began. One of us would be summoned to walk with Mr. Pulitzer and give him the day's news. Taking the arm of his companion, Mr. Pulitzer paced the deck and conducted a searching cross-examination into the contents of the morning papers. Those of my readers who are accustomed to glance through a newspaper, noting here and there something of interest, and occasionally reading in full a paragraph of outstanding importance, can form no conception of the labor involved in preparing the daily budget of news for Mr. Pulitzer.

In theory at least, Mr. Pulitzer believed in absolute accuracy in the reporting of



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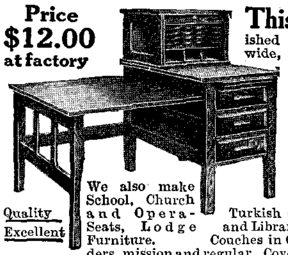

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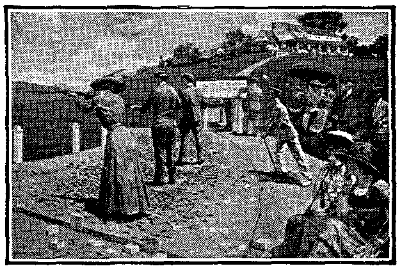

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news. He liked sensational headlines because they served to attract the attention of a heedless multitude to the things which concerned them. Whenever there was a prospect of obtaining important facts for use in his newspapers, he gave slight consideration to trouble and expense in uncovering the truth. We quote further:

> The first serving up of the news filled the morning until perhaps half an hour before lunch. This interval was usually occupied in giving Mr. Pulitzer a summary of the contents of the current magazines and reviews. Practically every important publication of this character issued in French, German, and English passed through our hands. Articles on politics, history, biography, and literature received most attention; and *The Quarterly Review*, *The Atlantic Monthly*, *The World's Work*, *The North American Review*, and *The American Magazine* were given most consideration among the publications in English.
>
> When it was my fortune to be called upon to provide the magazine summaries, my usual experience was that Mr. Pulitzer would say, "How many articles have you prepared?" If I replied "ten," he would take his watch out of his pocket, hold it toward me, and ask, "What is the time?" and then continue, "That leaves us half an hour before lunch; well, go ahead; I'll give you three minutes each for your ten articles."

The same process was applied to novels, plays, histories, biographies, and magazine articles. Mr. Pulitzer cared little for the opinions of a writer, unless the views given happened to be those of a political authority, and then he considered that the opinion of an influential person was itself an important fact. His secretaries were all kept at a high strain of alertness and attention. He had a habit of cross-examining them in merciless fashion whenever they chanced to speak off-hand of something that interested him. Two incidents related by Mr. Ireland will illustrate:

> A gentleman, who had been on the staff, but had been absent through illness, rejoined us at Mentone, for a cruise in the eastern Mediterranean. At dinner the first night out he incautiously mentioned that during the two months of his convalescence he had taken the opportunity of reading through the whole of Shakespeare's plays. Too late he realized his mistake. Mr. Pulitzer took the matter up, and for the next hour and a half we listened to the unfortunate ex-invalid while he gave a list of the principal characters in each of the historical plays, in each of the tragedies, and in each of the comedies, followed by an outline of each plot, a description of a scene here and there, and an occasional quotation from the text.
>
> At the end of this heroic exploit, which was helped out now and then by a note from one of the rest of us, scribbled hastily on a card and handed silently to the victim, Mr. Pulitzer merely said "Well, go on, didn't you read the sonnets?" But this was too much for our gravity, and in a ripple of laughter the sitting was brought

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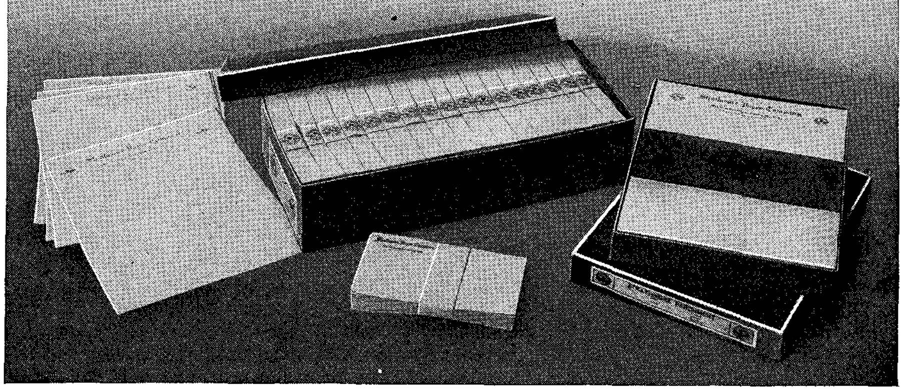

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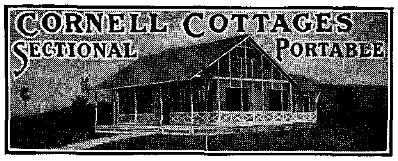

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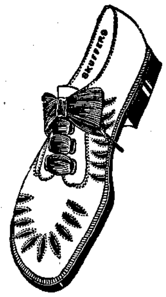

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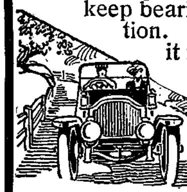

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to an end. . . . I have sat through a meal during which one or another of us furnished a microscopic description of the faces of Warren Hastings, Clive, Richard Harding Davis, Woodrow Wilson, the present King and Queen of England, the late John W. Gates, Ignace Paderewski, and an odd dozen of current murderers, embezzlers, divorce *habitués*, and candidates for political office.

ZAPATA IN ACTION

No servant of the Mexican Government under Diaz, it is said, could take the life of a political or personal enemy with less squeamishness than Emiliano Zapata, the revolutionist leader who has been making much trouble for the authorities of the Republic ever since the insurrectos organized to overthrow the Diaz régime. His enemies call him a bloodthirsty bandit, while his friends look upon him as an inspired military leader fighting for justice for the common people. He may not be a great general so far as field tactics are concerned, but as a guerrilla commander he has been remarkably successful. Recently a correspondent of the New York *Sun* made a trip into one of the most lawless regions of Mexico to study conditions generally, and his description of some of Zapata's escapades throws much light upon the leader's character. One of the most interesting incidents occurred in Naranjo, a town of 1,800, twenty kilometers from Iguala, State of Guerrero, on a Sunday not long ago. Says the *Sun* correspondent:

> About ten o'clock in the morning the quiet of the Sabbath was suddenly rent by the yells and rifle-shots of a large band of rebels who rode swiftly from one end of the town to the other shooting into doors, shouting "Viva Zapata," and otherwise terrorizing the populace. When the streets were deserted and the houses barred, the rebels, numbering about sixty men, alighted from their horses before two or three restaurants and demanded food. It was not refused.
>
> Emiliano Zapata himself was in this band, and, after he had satisfied his hunger and thirst, he set out, accompanied by two men, in search of the municipal president, Elisondo Rojas. He returned alone in about an hour, and caused the statement to be spread over the town that he would injure nobody, but intended on the other hand to present the village with a free bull-fight that afternoon at two o'clock.
>
> There was an old, abandoned bull-ring, relic of days when the little town was larger and more prosperous, and to this place came the townspeople in a body. Four bulls had been appropriated from the nearest herd and three of the rebels, together with three local volunteers, offered to fill the rôle of bull-fighters.
>
> Promptly at two o'clock the gates were opened and the villagers crowded in to witness the first bull-fight in years and to bless Don Emiliano for his kindness in

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50c per case of 6 glass stoppered bottles.

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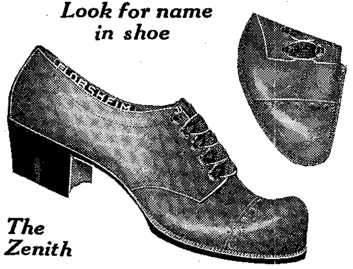

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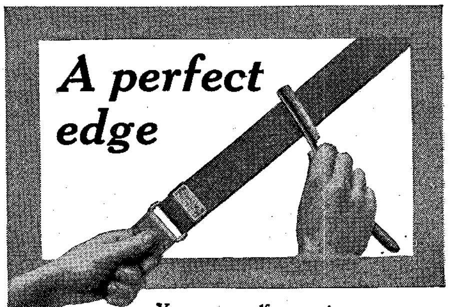

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giving a bull-fight gratis. Zapata and several of his lieutenants occupied a box to direct the performance.

Imagine the surprize and consternation of the spectators when they discovered that in the exact center of the ring Zapata had caused a long pole to be erected, and about half-way up, securely lasht with ropes, was the naked body of the municipal president! A gasp of amazement went up, and Zapata laughed until the tears came to his eyes at the astonishment and horror of the crowd.

He waved his hand, the bull-fighters, a motley gang of ragged ruffians, entered the ring, saluted the chieftain, and turned to begin the fight. The bull, half-frightened to death, ambled peaceably around the ring, the bull-fighters in full cry after the startled animal. When they discovered he would not fight they grabbed him by the tail, climbed up on his back, where several of them sat, uttering barbaric yells and waving *aguardiente* bottles from which they took copious drafts.

But the people scarcely saw what was taking place in the ring. With horrified eyes they watched the still brown figure suspended from the pole standing clearly out in the vivid sunshine.

None of the alleged bull-fighters could kill the bull, so Zapata finally dispatched the animal with a rifle-shot from his box. The bull-fight went on, but the spectators, trembling in anticipation of what turn the rebel leader's grim humor might take, remained silent and downcast.

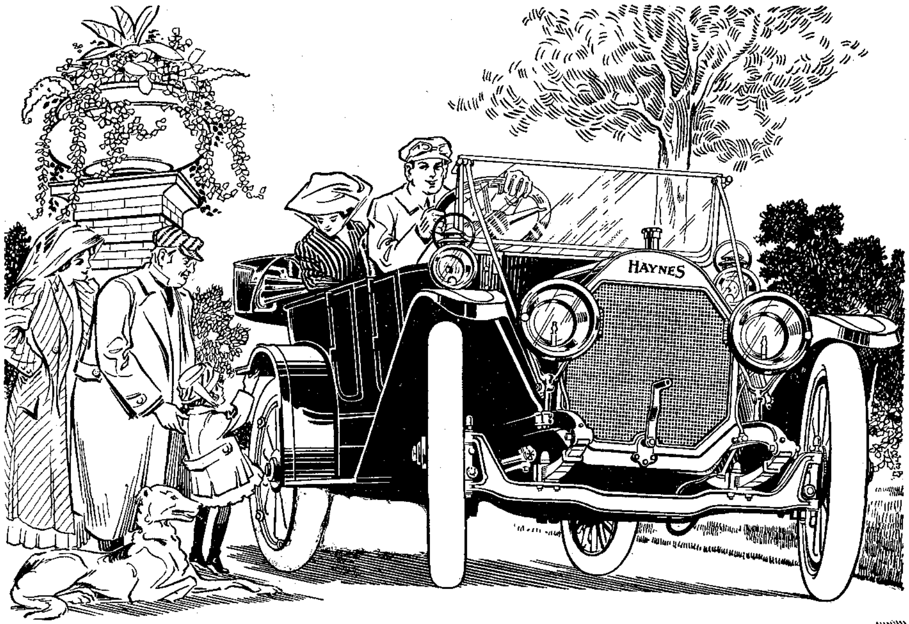
After the third bull Zapata, his lieutenants, followers, and the three drunken bull-fighters withdrew, riding rapidly away into the jungles, while the crowd swarmed down into the arena and rescued their official, more dead from terror and exposure than alive.

Naranjo has been attacked several times by the rebels, and very little of value remains in the village, the people living in a perpetual state of anxiety and fear.

Altho the people of that section are poor, most of them are generous and hospitable to strangers. Their kindness in dealing with friends is extraordinary and their cruelty to enemies is described as next to inhuman. Zapata himself claims that he merely avenges the wrongs done his people, and that he also expects to help readjust the affairs of the government so that the weak may get better treatment from the strong. Some of the causes which led to his becoming a revolutionist are given in a letter written to *The Sun* from Cuernavaca:

Zapata is a product of the Diaz rule. He was one of the victims of the system that opprest many of the lower class all over the country during the Diaz régime. It happened in his case that there existed in him an element of fighting-power and relentless cruelty which marked him for the leadership of the people who had suffered similar wrongs. He is now paying the Government back for the injuries it did him. . . . . . .

Zapata was one of the small landowners. His farm was confiscated along with those of many of his neighbors. Deprived of his land Zapata was forced to become a peon laborer. The injustice practised



We have made very special efforts to be able to give immediate deliveries on all Spring orders for Haynes cars, but we would suggest that Haynes 1912 purchasers make their decisions as to models they desire just as soon as possible.

The HAYNES Car

Product of Eighteen Years of Automobile Building

has made an even greater appeal to motor car purchasers this year than ever before. The reasons are obvious. The Haynes—a sturdy, powerful, dependable car for *years*—is *larger* and *more powerful*, and to its *mechanical* excellence we have added the utmost in grace of design and beauty of finish.

A host of Haynes owners agree with us that the Haynes represents maximum motor car efficiency at the minimum cost.

Model 21, 5-passenger touring car is shown in the illustration. A handsome, roomy car, 40 h. p., 4½ x 5½ inch motor, 120 inch wheel base, 36 x 4 inch tires, demountable rims. Price $2100. Other body types: 4-passenger Suburban, $2100; Colonial Coupe, $2450; Newport Limousine, $2750.

Model Y, 7-passenger, 50-60 h. p., 5 x 5½ inch motor, 127½ inch wheel base. 37 x 5 inch tires, demountable rims. Touring Car, $3000; Newport Limousine, $3800; Berlin Limousine, $3900; also 4-passenger Suburban, $3000.

See your Haynes dealer at once or write us for catalogue.

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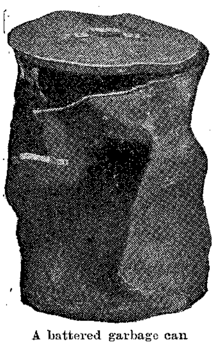

A battered garbage can attracts dogs, cats, flies.

There's a menace to your health in that battered garbage can! Dogs knock it over—nose off the loose-fitting lid and scatter the disease-breeding garbage around the yard, where it is a constant source of danger to the health of you and your children. *Avoid this danger!* Get

Witt's CAN—for ashes and garbage
PAIL—for general use

Made of galvanized corrugated steel that stands the roughest handling without becoming battered. The lid fits closely down over the rim, keeping in the odor, keeping out dogs, flies, etc. Witt's Cans and Pails are *clean* and *sanitary*—outlast two of the ordinary kind.

Three sizes of can and pail. If your dealer hasn't Witt's, write us and we will see that you are supplied at once.

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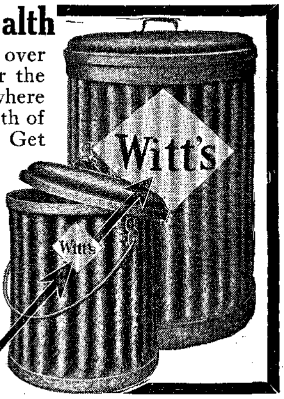

Sample Free

Miniature Bottle, 20c

The First and Sweetest Perfume—that of real flowers. Their sweet, gentle, subtle fragrance has never been equaled by anything else in Nature. But flowers quickly wither. Not so with this perfume, which has taken their natural sweetness, concentrated it, and without the aid of any adulterant or alcohol, preserved it in idealized form for your use. A drop lasts for weeks.

LILY OF THE VALLEY
PAUL RIEGER'S Flower Drops

Rieger's Flower Drops

is fifty times more concentrated than any other perfume—yet it is so refined that it can be used by the most conservative and loved.

Sold in a cut-glass bottle at all dealers, or, if you can not get the genuine Rieger's "Flower Drops," we will send it direct—**$1.50** a bottle (*send money any way you want to—money back if not pleased*). Odors: Lily of the Valley, Lilac, Rose, Crab-apple and Orange Blossoms.

Or, if you would rather do this: Send for a Miniature Bottle, **20c** if you mention dealer's name; or give dealer's name and you may have a **Free Sample**

We also make real *flower* toilet water. Ask for "Flower Drops" Toilet Water.

Regular Bottle $1.50

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☐ Send me Free Sample.
☐ " " 20c Bottle
☐ " " Regular Bottle ($1.50 enclosed)

(*Send money any way you want—money back if not pleased.*)
Underline odor desired: Lily of the Valley, Rose, Lilac, Crabapple, Orange Blossoms.

IT'S a clean shave and a quick one when you use

COLGATE'S SHAVING LATHER

STICK - POWDER - CREAM

No "rubbing-in" with the fingers is necessary—and you have your choice of method—stick, powder or cream. Always a plentiful, softening lather—always a comfortable shave with Colgate's.

Send us 4 cents in postage for a generous trial size of any one.

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upon him aroused his hatred against the higher class of society. He became an agitator.

In the days of Diaz men who did not agree with the Government were quickly put where they could do no harm. Zapata was arrested and sentenced to a long term of exile in the hot lands of Quintana Roo. It was to that remote region that most of the political prisoners were sent. Few of them survived their terms of exile. Fevers and a variety of other causes, as a rule, quickly brought about their death.

But Zapata had a constitution of iron. Even in the distressing circumstances under which he then labored he planned the vengeance that he has been inflicting on his oppressors for the last twelve months. He lived through his term of exile and returned to his home in Ayala. The years went by slowly and Zapata quietly fomented a spirit of retaliation against the Government among the people of his class.

He traveled about from place to place and enlisted the support of the small farmers and laboring-men to rise up against the Government. This was before Madero started his revolution, and it is now known that even had the latter not inaugurated his revolt against the Diaz Government Zapata would have soon started one of his own. . . . . . .

Emiliano Zapata is the hero of the common people not only of the States that are now in actual revolt but of all portions of the country. The seeds of revolt that have been sown by Zapata are likely to continue to bear fruit for years to come unless the Government is able quickly to grant the demands of the lower class for a division among them of the vast estates which have for the most part been established by the merging of small properties taken either by force or by semblance of law.

Zapata is a man of fine physique. He was married only a few months ago to a pretty mountain girl and she has been his constant companion ever since.

"HOME RUN" BAKER'S RISE

J. FRANKLIN BAKER, of the Philadelphia American League baseball team, who with two home runs sent a wave of sickening gloom over millions of "fans" who wanted the New York Giants to win the world's championship last season, is in more than one respect different from most young men from country towns who become popular idols. For one thing, he has the unusual distinction of being a hero in the eyes of the people among whom he grew up. Then, again, he prefers to spend his winter vacations, not under the white lights of a big city, but back in the village of Trappe, Maryland, where he and his wife and children enjoy quiet country life and the society of old acquaintances. All this, and more, we are told by Bozeman Bulger, writing in the New York *Evening World*. Mr. Bulger recently made a trip to Cambridge, Maryland, where he found the hard hitter of the Athletics visiting, and his interview with Baker makes first-

What the Specialists say About Holstein Cows' Milk

Dr. Thomas Morgan Rotch of Harvard Medical School, the great authority on infant life, says :—

> "Now from a medical point of view, the Holstein Milk is exactly what we find best for infant feeding, and it is an extremely good milk for anyone to drink."
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> "The milk is good and nourishing, and comes nearer to human milk than that of any other breed of cows."
>
> "As a physician dealing with infants, I have many instances coming to my notice of cases where the weaker milk of the Holstein cow is the only quality the stomach of the infant will retain. Many infants thrive upon it who could not digest the stronger quality given by other breeds."

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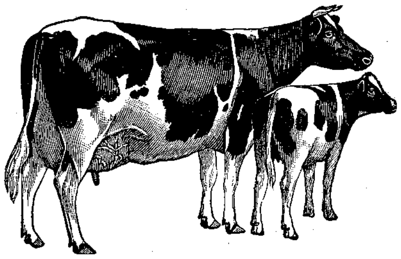

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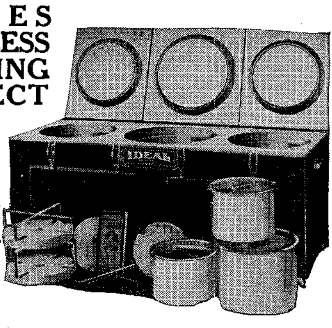


Until we invented the **"Water Sealed" Top** of the **"Ideal"** Fireless Cooker a perfect **Fireless Cooker** did not exist. You have only one question to consider in choosing a **Fireless Cooker**—which one best retains the heat? Right out of the top—the hottest part—the heat streams away from the ordinary Fireless Cooker—and it's that precious heat which is the one thing needful.

Imprisoned heat is what does the cooking in a Fireless Cooker. When you examine your **"Ideal"** Fireless Cooker, you will see that loss of heat simply cannot take place through its **"Water Sealed" Top.** This means that the **"Ideal"** Fireless Cooker **Cooks Faster, Cooks Better and Keeps the Food Hot Longer** than any other Fireless Cooker. It will **Roast, Bake, Steam, Stew and Boil,** and save 80% of the fuel, reduces work and worry to a minimum, and the food better cooked.

"Ideal" Fireless Cook Stoves Are Lined With "Pure" Aluminum

You want a Cooker lined with a material which will not rust, pinhole or corrode, crack, chip, flake or peel. **"Pure"** Aluminum is the only insurance against these things.

Separate cover over each compartment. Equipment of **"Wear Ever"** Aluminum Utensils.

Try the **"Ideal"** at our risk. Use the **Cooker** 30 days and if it is not all we claim, money refunded. You can pay for an **"Ideal"** Fireless Cooker a little each month if you desire. Write today for illustrated catalogue and details of our easy payment plan.

The Toledo Cooker Co., No. 1611 W. Bancroft St., Toledo, O.

rate reading-matter for "fans" in general. We quote:

It takes a long time to get to Cambridge, but it is well worth the trip. After being bumped around on accommodation trains for ten hours or more—those trains run by sight and stop whenever the engineer sees anything of interest—the inconveniences of the trip were forgotten by seeing the smiling face of "Home Run" Baker, the Giant-killer, at the station. In fact, the visitor was given a little more than ordinary attention simply because he personally knew the man who put Cambridge and Trappe on the map.

"Remember," was the parting injunction of the old conductor who had been talking to me about Baker during the thirty-mile ride from Seaford to Cambridge, "we think a lot of this boy down here and you want to treat him right."

Cambridge is a little burg hidden down on the eastern shore of Maryland. It is difficult to find in the winter, as the Big Chop Tank River is frozen over and boats can not get there from Baltimore.

"Have a tough trip?" asked Baker with a smile as he indicated by a nod of the head the long inland ride. "Somewhat to the bush, eh?" and he laughed. He had in mind by way of comparison the rapid way in which big-league ball-teams hustle around the circuit.

Across the way a large party of boys were skating on the frozen river. Baker pointed out one who, he explained, was a "bear." "Best skaters in the country down here," he said.

"Is that the way you spend the winter?" I asked.

"I used to like it," he replied. "But I'm stronger for gunning now. We were out yesterday and got a wild goose."

Immediately I had visions of the possibility of getting a shot, but he stopt it short by adding that he left the shooting-grounds and would go there no more because a lot of excitable fellows were shooting army rifles, and the Athletics stood a chance of losing a third baseman by accident.

"Come on up to the house," he suggested, "where we can talk."

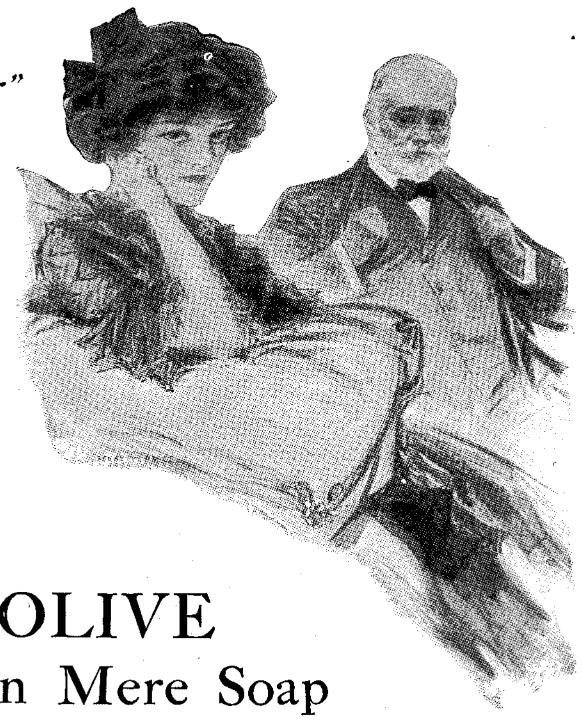
By this time several of the leading citizens had gathered around and they openly express a fear that some kind of a deal was coming off by which the home-run hitter might go to New York. They are awfully strong for the Athletics down there, and several proud fathers are looking forward to the time when their sons will be grabbed by Connie Mack.

"Just a minute," said a distinguished-looking man as he touched me on the arm and took me aside. "You know, I'm the man who put this boy in the business. I could tell you just how he learned to hit." Before we had gone a half-block another Cambridge citizen told me the same thing.

"You see," laughed Baker, "we have baseball bugs down here just the same as you do in the big burgs."

"I did get a big start here," he went on. "But my first chance came in Ridgely, Maryland, where I played the outfield for Charlie Herzog's team. Before you leave here you'll run into a dozen men who will tell you they put me in the business, and they honestly believe it.

"The man who started me, however, was Mr. Day, whose brother is Herzog's father-in-law. I was on a little country team out



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Practically every drug store in the United States sells Palmolive Soap and Palmolive Cream! Your druggist will recommend it.

Send the band from a cake of Palmolive Soap and we will send you a generous facsimile jar of Palmolive Cream postpaid.

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The Orientals are partly responsible for Palmolive. They proved the value of Olive and Palm Oils as natural beautifiers.

We increase the value of these oils with our scientific blend—the result of hundreds of tests and experiments carried through 36 years.

Thus Palmolive does for the skin what no other soap can do—what these oils, by themselves, cannot do.

Pure Soap

We use no artificial color. The olive oil in this soap alone produces that fresh, cool, green hue. Palmolive is one soap that's perfectly pure. It contains no free alkali. So the natural oils of the skin are protected and the skin is kept soft and smooth.

The fact that it's best for Baby's skin is ample proof that it is best for yours.

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It is one that suggests perfect cleanliness—a fresh, Oriental fragrance.

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Palmolive lathers quickly and freely in either hard or soft water. The lather is rich and creamy and it is perfectly pure. You can rub it right into the pores without the least harmful effect.

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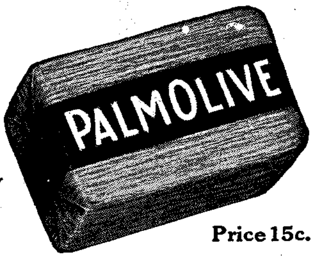
Learn what is lacking in the soap you use now by comparing with Palmolive. See if you don't want that lack supplied as Palmolive supplies it.

Get a cake of your dealer today or send two 2-cent stamps for sample and free booklet, "The Easy Way to Beauty."



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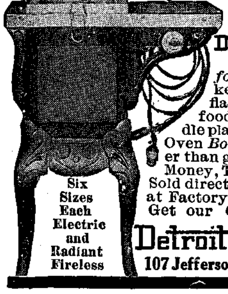

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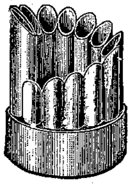

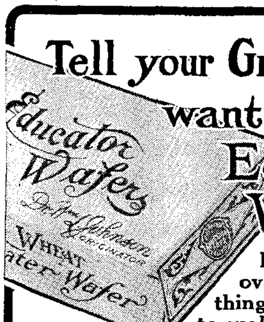

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Let the baker do your baking.

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Taste the flavor that's so sweet and nut-like—the natural sweetness of **whole wheat**—a tempting treat you will never forget.

I make **Educator Wafers** just as my father, Dr. Wm. L. Johnson, made them—guarding sacredly his standard of pure food excellence.

And I personally sample each day's bake from the good old-fashioned ovens, which bring out that richness of flavor, that delicacy of texture.

I insist on absolute perfection in every detail. That is why **Educator Wafers** are so unique, so delightfully different from anything you have ever known.

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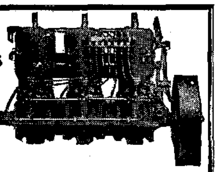
For Everything from a Canoe to a Cruiser

20 years' experience. Unlimited Guarantee.



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Virginia Products Co., Dept. A,
Richmond, Va.

at Trappe, where I was born, and Mr. Day saw me batting the ball around. He got me to go over to Ridgely and join Herzog's team. I was paid $5 a week and my board. That's where I got my start."

"How long did you play the outfield?" I asked.

"Not long," he said. "But before I played third base I was also a pitcher. One day Herzog told me that he thought I could play third, and he agreed to teach me the fine points of the job. I started in on that corner and have stuck there ever since.

"This is our house," he said, as we reached a pretty little cottage. "You know, I don't live here, but my wife and myself are visiting her people. I live over at Trappe, which is out in the country. I don't think you ever would have got there on a day like this." The ground was covered with snow and ice.

We went into the parlor, and just as Baker was about to resume his talk of how he "broke in" there was a faint knock on the door and his little eighteen-months-old baby wanted to get in. This big athlete took the child up in his arms and got her to sleep while he talked baseball.

"Yes," he resumed, "I did so well for Herzog that I afterward came over here and played in Cambridge. I was hitting them a mile then, and the town was for me. Many's the time I have walked down that street to the ball-yard" (he pointed down a long thoroughfare, lined with immense water-oaks), "hoping that some day I would get to the big league."

Baker's batting helped his team to win the championship of Maryland that year, his average running above .400. He was beginning to attract attention, and next season the reward for his good work was a job on the Reading, Pennsylvania, team, where, he says, his playing caused "Connie" Mack to send for him. The interview continues:

"Do you think he wanted you because you were a good third baseman or because you were such a good hitter?" I asked, and we both smiled.

"I don't know," he replied. "But they always look out for hitters, and I guess that is what he thought of first."

"You say you were always a good hitter," I said, as a new line of thought suggested itself. "What do you think is needed to make a good hitter?"

"I really believe that hitters are born and not made," he declared. "But they can be improved. The first thing a boy needs is a good pair of eyes. Then he must have nerve. It goes without saying that he needs strength, but nearly all ballplayers have that.

"The main thing," declared Baker, emphatically, "is nerve. Unless a boy has that he can never hope to succeed. I believe the most nerve required in baseball is to stand up to the plate and let the pitcher throw balls at your bean. The good hitter will let a pitcher throw one at his head, and then step up and dare him to do it again. If the batter gets nervous and backs away through fear of being hit, he's gone. Why, do you know," and Baker began to get enthusiastic, "there are a lot of pitchers whose sole stock in trade is their ability to drive batters from the plate, and then, when they get them scared, shoot

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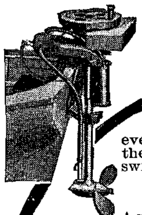

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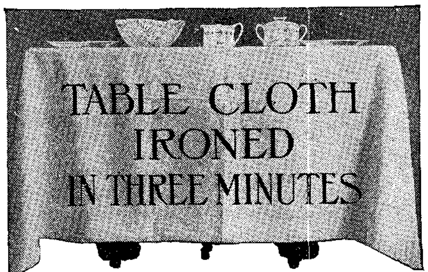

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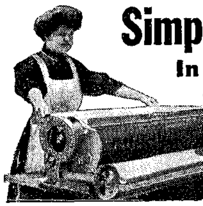

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a couple of straight ones right over the middle."

"Did you have as much trouble with pitchers in the minor league as in the big league?" I asked.

"Oh, no; not as much," he explained. "But a batter has got to have his nerve with him in the minors just the same, because they are nearly all 'bean-ball' pitchers." By that he meant that the minor leaguers were usually wild and were liable to hit a batter at any time.

"To get along successfully in the big league," he continued, "a batter has got to look on the famous pitchers just the same as he would a fellow in the bush leagues. You can't afford to be afraid of them."

"Is that why you were able to hit Mathewson?"

"I think it helped. He certainly is a great pitcher, but I knew enough about him to know that he wouldn't hit me. That made me confident, and I waited until I got a good one. Luckily I cracked it at the right time."

HAMILTON'S HAZARDOUS FLIGHTS

THE newspapers have so often announced that Charles K. Hamilton, the American aviator, was dying from tumbles from mid-air to earth that the ordinary cat, with only nine lives, seems like a tender and feeble thing in comparison. Some idea of what he has survived may be had from the bare fact that a dozen or more machines have been wrecked under him, and then a few more things have happened besides. Many of his lively moments, he tells us in the New York *Herald*, are taken as matters of course at the time and soon forgotten, but the most dangerous flights, when death seemed to be nudging him, stand out vividly in his memory. Three of these experiences—one at Sacramento, another at Seattle, and the third at Phœnix, Arizona—he describes for us. His words seem to confirm the idea, often exprest, that aviation fatalities are caused largely by the demand of promoters and spectators for hair-raising "stunts." At a big aviation meeting in the Golden State capital Hamilton was told by the promoters that a good bonus would be given to any of the birdmen who might break the world's speed record. Of what happened there and at the two other places, he writes:

As I wanted the bonus, and my machine was built with an unusually powerful engine, I decided to try for the speed record.

After making two circuits of the course and getting the turns down right, I suddenly opened wide my engine—got out all the power there was in it. The thundering and vibration that followed were terrific. I felt the machine shaking and swaying. It was a sensation of the wood and canvas being torn asunder at any moment—and me with it. Then from the rack of it all the tailpiece ripped from its joinings and shot off, dropping to the ground. Instantly I realized my position was perilous. It was like racing ninety miles an hour in an automobile to find suddenly that the steering-

For Cooking
CRISCO

Crisco in Cake Making

MARBLE CAKE

Light Part		Dark Part	
1½ cups sugar	1 teaspoon cream of tartar	1 cup brown sugar	¾ teaspoon cream of tartar
¾ cup milk	4 eggs (white only)	½ cup Crisco; add salt	¼ teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon soda	2½ cups flour	½ cup molasses	4 eggs (yolks only)
½ cup Crisco; add salt	1 teaspoon vanilla	½ cup sour milk	½ teaspoon cinnamon, allspice, cloves and nutmeg
		2½ cups flour	

A shortening richer than butter! You will think that such a product is impossible until you use Crisco where you now use butter. For example, use it in Marble Cake, which requires a cup of butter. The best creamery butter that you can secure is nearly *one-fifth* water, whereas Crisco is *all* shortening. There being no moisture in Crisco to dry out, Marble Cake made with it may be kept twice as long without loss of its original delicate flavor. You can secure this fine flavor at every season of the year, for Crisco never varies. You can realize that this is a decided improvement over cooking butter which does vary in flavor, in color and in richness during the different seasons.

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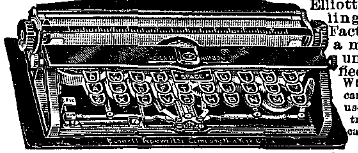

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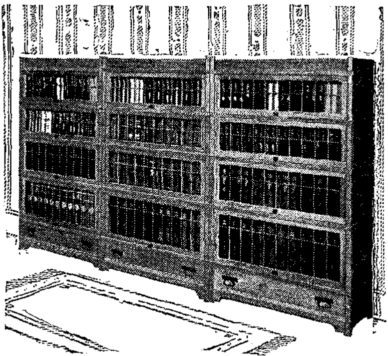

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H. L. McLEAN, Manager, Hotel Del Prado, Chicago, Ill.

wheel had become useless. Frantically I tugged at the levers of the front control and tried to steer with that. But it was no use. I felt myself reeling and plunging helplessly—a wild jamboree through the air. Then I heard an awful tearing and splintering all around me and the machine crumpled up like a thing of parchment. I saw the earth, dark and jagged, come hurtling up at me—became nauseated—knew nothing.

In the hospital they told me that I had fallen a hundred and fifty feet and that they found me with the broken radiator across my back. I was badly scalded by boiling oil, and some of the flesh of my legs peeled off when they took off my clothes.

But that was only one thrilling moment. I recall a day at Seattle when, with the promoters demanding fancy tricks to please the crowd, I flew over Lake Washington. The stunt that drew the applause was to swoop down to the water until the little rubber wheels of my machine just skimmed it and sent jets of silvery spray spurting from either side. I believe I was enjoying this as much as the crowds until a part gave and the machine flopped, diving into the water. I was caught in the wreckage and, to make my position more dangerous, a huge splinter jammed through the thick of my thigh. I knew I was a goner unless I freed myself from the tangle of wood and wire, and so, gathering my strength, I plunged clear of it into the water. I began to swim ashore, but, becoming unconscious from the wound and the shock of it all, went down. Fortunately a man who had put out in a rowboat to rescue me picked me up in time.

I could go on telling you of experience after experience, and I don't know where I'd stop. There is one incident, however, that ought to go in. It happened at Phœnix, Arizona, and, altho not injured in any way, every time I think of it I shudder involuntarily. I had begun an exhibition and was flying at about a hundred feet from the ground when my oil-tank sprang a leak and burst into flames. Luckily I was flying into the wind at the time, and the flames were driven back from my head. They caught on the planes, however, and with the machine ablaze I made a sharp descent. My mechanicians quickly put out the blaze by throwing dirt and blankets over it. If the wind had been blowing the other way, however, when that oil-tank exploded, the flames would have swept over me, and they'd have thrown something over Charlie Hamilton where they found him on the ground.

ONE WOMAN'S WORK

EQUAL-SUFFRAGE advocates will find some pretty good arguments for woman's ability in the career of Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden. Twenty-five years ago she was a tent-maker in Colorado. Later she became superintendent of a tent-factory, and afterward a teacher of unruly boys. From that position she came to New York, and since her arrival in the metropolis she has been a choir singer, linguist, lecturer on geology, United States customs-inspector, interpreter for the Department

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of Immigration, secretary of the Street Cleaning Commissioner, editorial writer, author of numerous books, magazine-writer, and head of the International Sunshine Society. The story is briefly told in the New York *Evening Post*, which says:

> As a detail of the work with the Street Cleaning Commissioner, she often managed 2,000 laborers a day, and it was while serving in her capacity as secretary to the Commissioner that once, when the captain of tugs and scows was ill for a week, she did his work in addition to her own. Back in 1890 she was known as "the poor man's friend," because of her interest in the street-cleaners, to whom she could speak in their own language, whatever it chanced to be.
>
> From government positions she turned to literature, and wrote editorials on the silver question for a weekly, also a series of scientific articles. She wrote books, too, and by and by went into journalism. For several years she was editor of the woman's department of the dead-and-gone New York *Recorder*, and she has served other dailies. Her full name is Cynthia Westover Alden, and she is not only one of the oldest newspaper women in the city, but one of the few who has received the degree of M.A.

It was in a Western mining-camp that she got much of her equipment for her numerous undertakings, for there in her girlhood she learned to rely on herself. She learned to ride like an Indian and to shoot a rifle and a bow and arrow, as well as to handle a lasso like a cowboy. Of Mrs. Alden's work in behalf of blind babies, to turn from one extreme to another, *The Evening Post* says:

> In 1896 Mrs. Alden founded the International Sunshine Society, the fee for which is one act each year that will do somebody besides yourself a little good. The society has established the International Sunshine Sanitarium at Bensonhurst-by-the-Sea, Brooklyn, accommodating fifty guests, and valued at $100,000. There are Society branches in about every State in the Union, as well as affiliations abroad. Besides the Brooklyn establishment there are various Sunshine "rests" and "lodges" in other localities. One hundred thousand members answer to the roll-call.
>
> It was not, however, until "the work" became definitely associated with blind babies that Mrs. Alden found out what she really could do. Then it was apparent that her divergent activities had not been unrelated bits of living and making a living, but all parts of a woman's effort to get through to that layer of unused capacity that psychologists have liked to plague a lazy world about just when it was thinking that it was doing its best and that its best was plenty good enough.
>
> Her reason for getting interested in blind children seems to have been because the work with the blind is hard work, and nobody else was especially interested in it—at least, along the line that she followed from the day a blind baby was carried into her office and the responsibility of finding a home for it was thrust upon her. Finding a home for it developed into a serious

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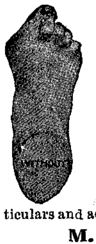

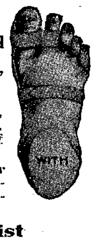

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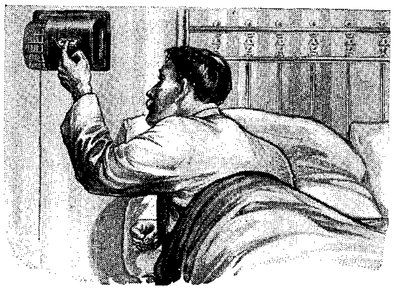

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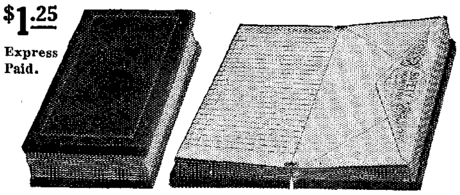

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proposition. The city did not recognize a blind baby as a possibility. According to the city's scheme for the relief of the dependent blind, they had to be born eight years old. After that age they could enter the city's school. Under that age there was not a vestige of provision made for them, unless dumping them in with the idiots and feeble-minded children on Randall's Island could be called a vestige.

Mrs. Alden borrowed six blind babies from Randall's Island and experimented with them for a season. When the children were recalled to the island, she went to the Mayor and told him that she had six blind babies outside and she was going to hit them in the head with something heavy and drop them over Brooklyn Bridge. Would he stand by her? At least he was startled into listening, and, having listened, he promised help in bringing about some provision for dependent blind babies. But a blind baby was a new idea in official circles—one city officer maintained that he had never seen one and never heard of one, and was told in return that he never would either if he sat there at his desk instead of getting up and looking about. It took time to get action. However, after four years a bill was passed and signed, appropriating funds for the care of dependent blind babies.

A CHILD'S INTERVIEW WITH DICKENS

IN all the flood of Dickens material that is regaling us in this centenary year, little if anything has been said that equals for genuine human interest Kate Douglas Wiggin's account in *The Outlook* of a railway journey that she took with the famous writer when he was on a reading-tour through the States. She was a small child then, of course, and she and her mother were on their way from their home in the village of Hollis, Maine, to Charlestown, Massachusetts. Dickens was on his way from Portland to Boston. She had read every story that Dickens had published up to that time, and in her childish imagination she had pictured him as one of the greatest men that ever lived. The train stopt for two or three minutes at North Berwick, Maine, and she joined several older persons who were gazing through the car windows, and then and there began what was to be a real adventure for her. She tells us:

There on the platform stood the Adored One. His hands were plunged deep in his pockets (a favorite posture), but presently one was removed to wave away laughingly a piece of the famous Berwick sponge-cake offered him by Mr. Osgood, of Boston, his traveling companion and friend.

I knew him at once: the smiling, genial, mobile face, rather highly colored, the brilliant eyes, the watch-chain, the red carnation in the buttonhole, and the expressive hands, much given to gesture. It was only a momentary view, for the train started, and Dickens vanished, to resume his place in the car next to ours, where he had been, had I known it, ever since we left Portland.

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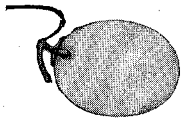

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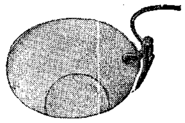

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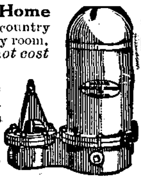

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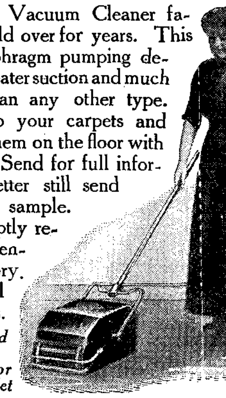

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When my mother was again occupied with her book, I slipt away and entered the next car. I took a humble, unoccupied seat near the end, close by the much-patronized tank of (unsterilized) drinking-water and the train-boy's basket of pop-corn balls and molasses candy, and gazed steadily at the famous man, who was chatting busily with Mr. Osgood. I remembered gratefully that my mother had taken the old ribbons off my gray velvet hat and tied me down with blue under the chin, and I thought, if Dickens should happen to rest his eye upon me, that he could hardly fail to be pleased with the effect of the blue ribbon that went under my collar and held a very small squirrel muff in place. Unfortunately, however, his eye never did meet mine; but some family friends espied me, and sent me to ask my mother to come in and sit with them. I brought her back, and fortunately there was not room enough for me with the party, so I gladly resumed my modest seat by the pop-corn boy, where I could watch Dickens quite unnoticed. Half an hour passed, perhaps, and one gentleman after another came from here or there to exchange a word of greeting with him, so that he was never for a moment alone, thereby inciting in my breast my first, and about my last, knowledge of the passion of jealousy. Suddenly, however, Mr. Osgood arose, and, with an apology, went into the smoking-car. I never knew how it happened; I had no plan, no preparation, no intention, no provocation; but invisible ropes pulled me out of my seat, and, speeding up the aisle, I planted myself squarely down, an unbidden guest in the seat of honor. I had a moment to recover my equanimity, for Dickens was looking out of the window, but turned in a moment and said, with justifiable surprize: "God bless my soul, where did you come from?"

She replied that she lived in Hollis and was going to Charlestown to visit her uncle and his family, and that she was very sorry she had to miss his lecture the night before. Incidentally she told him of some one who had been there but, unfortunately, had not read all his stories. Here is her account of what followed:

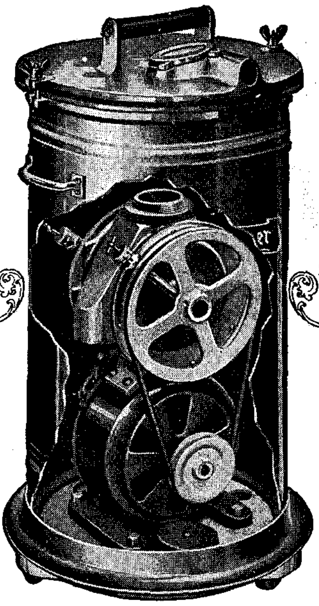
"Well, upon my word!" he said. "You do not mean to say that *you* have read them!"

"Of course I have," I replied. "Every one of them but the two that we are going to buy in Boston, and some of them six times."

"Bless my soul!" he ejaculated again. "Those long, thick books, and you such a slip of a thing!"

"Of course," I explained, conscientiously, "I do skip some of the very dull parts once in a while; not the short dull parts, but the long ones."

He laughed heartily. "Now, that is something that I hear very little about," he said. "I distinctly want to learn more about those very dull parts," and, whether to amuse himself or to amuse me, I do not know, he took out a note-book and pencil from his pocket and proceeded to give me an exhausting and exhaustive examination on this subject—the books in which the dull parts predominated, and the characters and subjects which principally produced them. He chuckled so constantly during this operation that I could hardly



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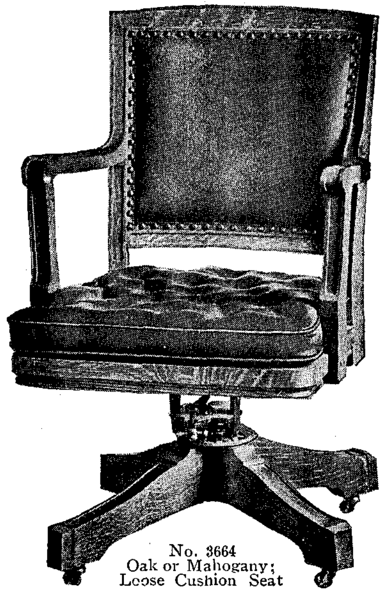

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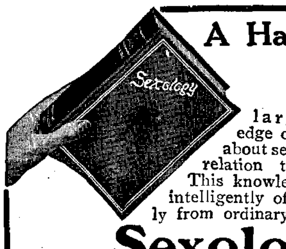

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help believing myself extraordinarily agreeable; so I continued dealing these infant blows under the delusion that I was flinging him bouquets.

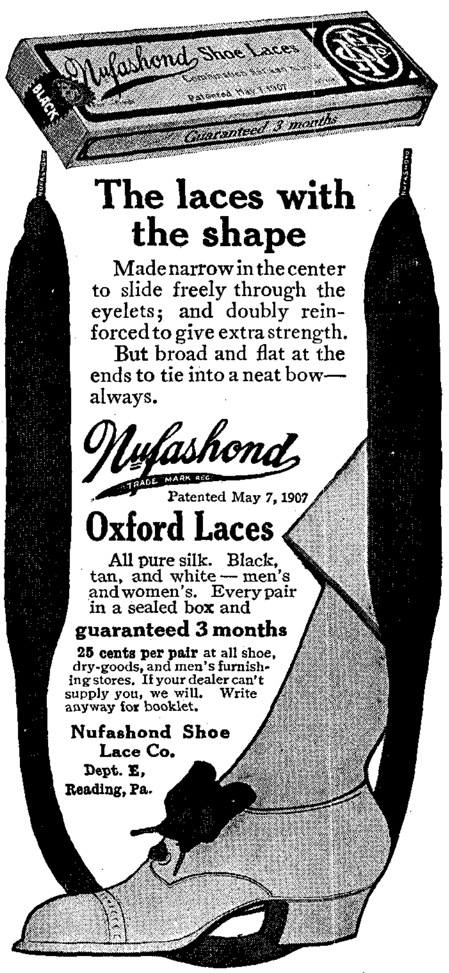
It was not long before one of my hands was in his and his arm around my waist, while we talked of many things. They say, I believe, that his hands were "undistinguished" in shape, and that he wore too many rings. Well, those criticisms must come from persons who never felt the warmth of his hand-clasp. I am glad that Pullman chair-cars had not come into fashion, else I should never have experienced the delirious joy of snuggling up to Genius, and of being distinctly encouraged in the attitude. I wish I could recall still more of his conversation, but I was too happy, too exhilarated, and too inexperienced to take conscious notes of the interview. I remember feeling that I had never known anybody so well and so intimately, and that I talked with him as one talks under cover of darkness or before the flickering light of a fire. It seems to me as I look back now, and remember how the little soul of me came out and sat in the sunshine of his presence, that I must have had some premonition that the child who would come to be one of the least of writers was then talking with one of the greatest; talking, too, of the author's profession and high calling. All the little details of the meeting stand out as clearly as tho it had happened yesterday. I can see every article of his clothing and of my own, the other passengers in the car, the landscape through the window, and, above all, the face of Dickens, deeply lined, with sparkling eyes, and an amused, waggish smile that curled the corners of his mouth under his grizzled mustache. A part of our conversation was given to a Boston newspaper next day by the author himself, or by Mr. Osgood, and a little more was added a few years after by an old lady who sat in the next seat to us. (The pronoun "us" seems ridiculously intimate, but I have no doubt I used it quite unabashed at that date.)

BAGGING A POLAR BEAR

THE capture of "Silver King," a huge polar bear now at the Bronx Zoological Park in New York City, was a thrilling experience in big-game hunting. He was found and caged among the great ice-pans in the bay off Ellesmere Land in the far North. His captor, Paul J. Rainey, of New York, who has hunted big game in many parts of the world, writes of the incident in *The Zoological Society Bulletin*, published by the New York Zoological Society. Here is his story:

We lowered the launch and started after him. We had considerable difficulty in getting close to him, for he gained on us rapidly whenever he crossed over a pan—which of course we were compelled to go round. Finally, however, we succeeded in cutting him off by running between him and the pan for which he was making. When the bear saw that he was cut off, he dived, came up directly alongside, and smashed the boat a terrible blow.

We had to punch him away with the boat-hook. Finally we succeeded in roping



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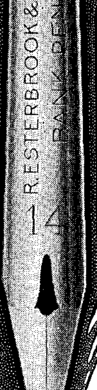

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him, and I took good care to leave the rope slack until he had put his fore legs through it, when I took a turn with our end of the rope round a cleat just as the bear was climbing out on the ice. In the excitement, we neglected to reverse the engine, and when he went out on the ice he very nearly took the launch with him. To have a nine-hundred or one-thousand pound bear fastened to your launch and dragging it out on the ice, while it is under a full head of steam, is not a very pleasant position to be in.

However, we succeeded in slacking away the rope, got the engine going astern, and gradually started to drag the bear again into the water. It was a wonderful sight to see this enormous brute rear on his hind legs, bite at the rope, and jump up and down; but the good old motor in the launch did not go back on us, and we steadily and surely dragged him toward the edge. Finally, seeing that the inevitable was coming, he plunged into the water and started for the launch. . . . . . .

We towed him to the ship, swung out the crane, fastened the hook onto the rope, and, in the twinkling of an eye, Mr. Greene, the mate, had hoisted him high into the air and swung him over the ship's deck. This caused a wild stampede among the Eskimos, who are perfectly familiar with the strength and power of a full-grown male polar bear. Willing hands were at the swinging-tackle of the derrick, however, and in another moment we had the roaring, raging monster over the hatch of number one hold. As soon as he had been gently lowered down, all hands made a wild rush for the hatch to have a look at our pet.

We found him surprizingly cool, merely sitting on his haunches, growling, and making the champing noise peculiar to bears when angry.

Then the question arose, How shall we get him into the cage?

After starving him for four or five days, we placed a fine, juicy piece of walrus meat and a tub of fresh water inside the cage, and lowered it down to the bear. He started directly in, but the sailor who was working the trap-door let it drop too soon, and the bear held it up with his back while he backed out.

This episode seemed to make the bear very angry, for he jumped upon the top of the cage, and found that he could just put his head and fore paws over the edge of the hatch and on the deck.

Again there was a wild stampede of Eskimos, sailors, and dogs, for it looked as if he surely would be on the deck in an instant. In the excitement, Michael, the wheelman, left the wheel, and for a moment everything was in a state bordering on panic.

At this point one of the sailors did a very brave thing. He ran up and struck the bear heavily over the head with a deck mop, whereupon, with a savage growl, the animal went back into the hold.

Immediately we hoisted the cage out, and waited another twenty-four hours, when it was again lowered with a good supply of walrus meat and fresh water, as before. This was quite enough for "Silver King" (as we had named him); and in he went. We did not take time to untie the rope that held the trap-door; we cut it, and the door fell into place. Our bear was in his cage.

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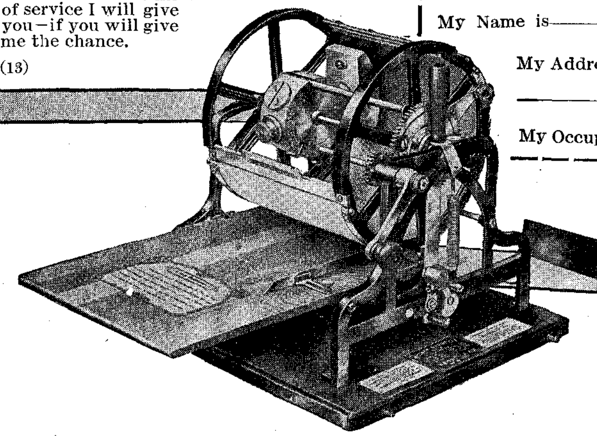

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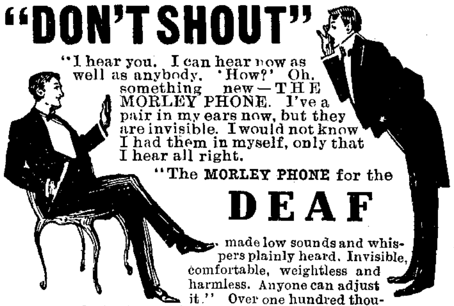

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Irresistible.—"However did you reconcile Adele and Mary?"

"I gave them a choice bit of gossip and asked them not to repeat it to each other."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Security.—"Did you lend that forgetful friend of ours the book he asked for?"

"Yes. But I took care to borrow his umbrella the same day."—*Washington Star.*

Merely a Brother.—YOUNG LADY—"Please show me some ties."

CLERK—"A gentleman's tie?"

YOUNG LADY—"Oh no, it's for my brother."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Worse.—"The children need something new every week. You have no children, hence you can't understand."

"I understand, old chap. I have an automobile."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Unreasonable.—"I suppose your chief creditor is very rich."

"Well, I should say so. But even at that he acts as tho I were living above his means."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

The Purpose.—"I suppose you regard all your display of eloquence as beneficial to the cause."

"Well," replied Senator Sorghum, "to be candid, that eloquence isn't so much for the cause as for the effect."—*Washington Star.*

Familiar Path.—MILLER—"Just as Millet and the widow started up the aisle to the altar, every light in the church went out."

MUMFORD—"What did the couple do then?"

MILLER—"Kept on going. The widow knew the way."—*Judge.*

Caught.—WIFE—"Did you post that letter I gave you?"

HUBBY—"Yes, dear, I carried it in my hand so I couldn't forget it, and I dropt it in the first mail-box. I remember, because——"

WIFE—"There, dear, that will do. I didn't give you any letter to post."—*Topeka Capital.*

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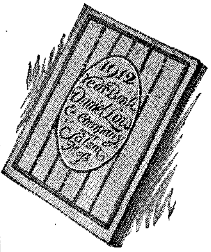

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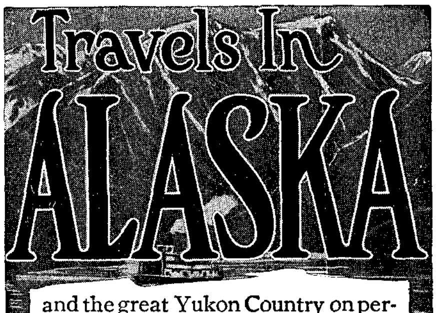

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Like Real Life.—" Does the hero marry the heroine at the end of all their troubles? "

" No; at the beginning."—*Judge.*

Pitiful Case.—" I do believe my brother will die a bachelor. He has such bad luck! Every time he wants to marry a girl for love, she has too little money."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Just an Ordinary Dinner.—" I believe that President Taft will be present at that public dinner I am going to."

" Good gracious! Is it as common as that? "—*Life.*

A Feat.—" Have you any invisible hair-pins? "

" Certainly, madam."

" Could I see them, please? "—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Pantomime.—" I hear ye had words with Casey."

" We had no words."

" Then nothing passed between ye? "

" Nothing but one brick."—*Washington Herald.*

Clever Boy.—" How does it happen that you are five minutes late at school this morning? " the teacher asked, severely.

" Please, ma'am," said William, " I must have overwashed myself."—*Harper's Magazine.*

Unmailed Letters.—GIBBS—" My wife explored my pockets last night."

DIBBS—" How did she come out? "

GIBBS—" As an explorer should. She acquired enough material for a lecture."—*Boston Transcript.*

Not His Fault.—" I certainly am sincerely indebted to you for winning my case."

" By no means. I represented your opponent."

" Just so."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Opera at Home.—OLETIMER.—" Is your married life one grand, sweet song? "

NEWLYWED.—" Well, since our baby's been born it's been like an opera, full of grand marches, with loud calls for the author every night."—*Tit-Bits.*

On the Run.—SMITH—" We are certainly in luck with our new cook,—soup, meat, vegetables, and dessert,—everything perfect! "

MRS. S.—" Yes, but the dessert was made by her successor."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

The Wrong Guess.—The young man produced a small, square box from his pocket.

" I have a present for you," he began. " I don't know whether it will fit your finger or not, but——"

" Oh, George! " she broke in, " this is so sudden! Why, I never dreamed——"

But just then George produced the gift—a silver thimble—and it got suddenly cooler in the room.—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

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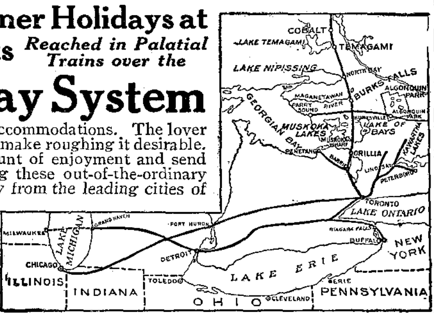

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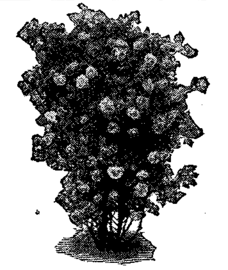

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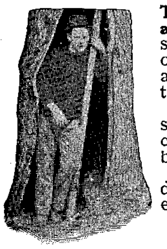

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Premature.—"And what is your name, little girl?"

"Don't know, sir. I ain't married yet."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

During the Coal Strike.—PASSENGER—"Why are we so late?"

GUARD—"Well, sir, the train in front was behind, and this train was behind before besides."—*Punch.*

A Fan's Hurry.—SHE—"But, Harold, why are you in such haste? We can be married a little later, be gone as long as we like on our honeymoon, and——"

HE—"Yes, and the first thing we know the baseball season will open while we are away!"—*Puck.*

Back at Him.—A certain young man who prided himself on a bruskness that he mistook for wit met an eminent but touchy sculptor at a studio supper.

"So you're the chap," he said on being introduced, "that makes mud heads."

"Not all of them," the sculptor replied quietly.—*Youth's Companion.*

An Old Friend Gone.—A gentleman from London was invited to go for "a day's snipe-shooting" in the country. The invitation was accepted, and host and guest shouldered guns and sallied forth in quest of game.

After a time a solitary snipe rose, and promptly fell to the visitor's first barrel.

The host's face fell also.

"We may as well return," he remarked, gloomily, "for that was the only snipe in the neighborhood."

The bird had afforded excellent sport to all his friends for six weeks.—*Tit-Bits.*

Wild, Wild.—A newspaper having offered a prize for the most impossible item of local news, the competition was won by a wildly imaginative genius, who sent in the following brief story:

"A cabman and a bus-driver came into collision in the street with their vehicles, so that their wheels were locked.

"'My dear sir,' said the cabman, 'I'm very sorry for this accident. Will you kindly excuse me?'

"'Pray do not mention it, my dear sir,' replied the bus-driver. 'The fault was mine, rather than yours.' And after getting clear of each other they bowed politely, and proceeded about their business with a pleasant 'good day.'"—*Tit-Bits.*

Not Quite Ready.—A well-known Scottish architect was traveling in Palestine recently, when news reached him of an addition to his family circle. The happy father immediately provided himself with some water from the Jordan to carry home for the christening of the infant, and returned to Scotland.

On the Sunday appointed for the ceremony he duly presented himself at the church, and sought out the beadle in order to hand over the precious water to his care. He pulled the flask from his pocket, but the beadle held up a warning hand, and came nearer to whisper:

"No the noo, sir; no the noo! Maybe after the kirk's oot!"—*Christian Standard.*

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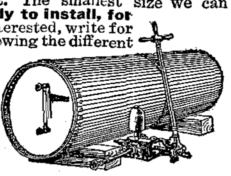

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Family Bookkeeping.—" Does he know his own failings ? "

" He ought to. His wife keeps the list." —*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

Familiar Noise.—WIFE (dining at restaurant)—" John, dear, can you see what those people at the next table are eating? "

HUSBAND—" Can't see at all, but it sounds like celery."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Drowning the Storm.—MRS. A.—" What did your husband say when he saw the bill for your new gown? "

MRS. B.—" I didn't hear. I started to play on the piano."—*Boston Transcript.*

Hearsay.—" Did you hear the new opera in New York? "

" Yes."

" It was sung in English, wasn't it? "

" I was told so."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

A True Sport.—" Why do you live with your husband, if you quarrel all the time? "

" Well, my sister bet me a box of chocolates we would never celebrate our paper-wedding anniversary, and I'm going to win it just to spite her."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

All for Nothing.—" I always was unlucky," he said with a weary sigh.

" What's the matter now, old man? " his friend asked.

" I've spent over $500 on having my boy taught to play the fiddle, and now his hair's all comin' out."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Not Quite Clear.—" I can understand spread-eagle tactics, but here's something I can't understand."

" What's that? "

" Why should a Congressman arguing for an appropriation to dredge a creek speak bitterly about the crowned heads of Europe? "—*Los Angeles Express.*

His Job.—A farm-hand had worked in the field from dawn till darkness, doing the chores by lantern light. " I'm going to quit," he said to the farmer at the end of the month. " You promised me a steady job."

" Well, haven't you got one? " was the astonished reply.

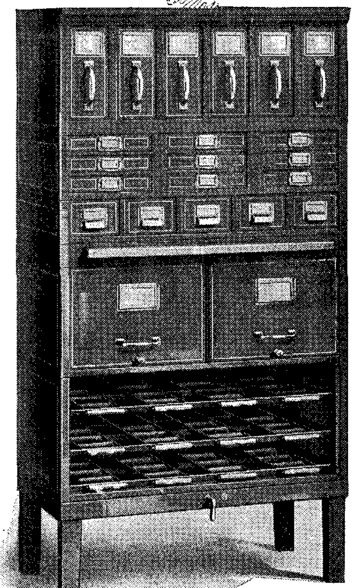
" No," said the man, " there are three or four hours every night that I don't have anything to do and fool my time away sleeping."—*Success Magazine.*

Another Precocious Child.—A director of one of the great transcontinental railroads was showing his three-year-old daughter the pictures in a work on natural history. Pointing to a picture of a zebra, he asked the baby to tell him what it represented. Baby answered " Colty."

Pointing to a picture of a tiger in the same way, she answered " Kitty." Then a lion, and she answered " Doggy." Elated with her seeming quick perception, he then turned to the picture of a chimpanzee and said:

" Baby, what is this? "

" Papa."—*Woman's Journal.*



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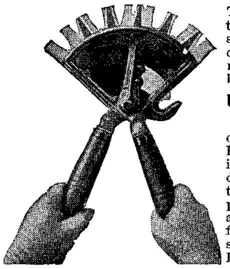

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Diplomacy.—BUTLER—" There's a man below to see you, sir."

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BUTLER—" I told him you told me, if it was a lady, to say you were in, and, if it was a man, to say you were out."

MAYBERRY—" What did he say then? "

BUTLER—" He said to tell you he was a lady."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Laundried.—" All new arrivals are washed," explained the warden of the prison.

" And if they make a fuss? "

" Then they are ironed."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

In the Swim.—HE—" I see there's a chance for the imposition of an income tax. Good thing, too."

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His Ailment.—" What seems to be the matter with him? " asked the doctor, approaching the bedside of the man, who lay swathed in bandages.

" He found the leak," briefly explained the nurse.—*Sacred Heart Review.*

Luminous.—GEORGE—" Smith tells me you are a very brilliant man."

PERCY—" Really ! Did he say brilliant? "

GEORGE—" Well, it was the same thing. He said you were burning your candle at both ends."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Slipt a Cog.—" Has anything ever been discovered on Venus? " asked the student of astronomy.

" No," replied the old professor, whose mind had slipt a cog and transported him into mythological fields; " not if the pictures of her are authentic."—*Chicago News.*

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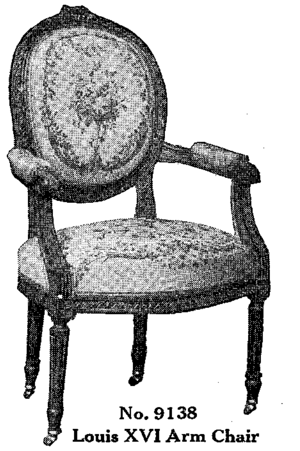

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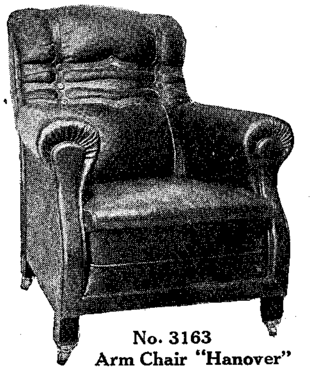

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

March 21.—Despite Mr. Balfour's opposition to the Minimum Wage Bill in the British House of Commons, it is passed on its second reading.

Following the granting the right of suffrage to literate women in China, Yik Yug-ying, leader of the suffragettes, is elected to Parliament.

March 22.—Russia withdraws from the "six-Power" agreement for furnishing a loan to China, intimating that conditions in the new Republic are unsatisfactory.

March 24.—Notification is received by the Mexican Government from its Ambassador at Washington that the new American law prohibiting shipments of munitions of war into Mexico will be modified to permit the Mexican Government to obtain war-supplies in this country.

Coal strikes in France and Germany are called off.

March 25.—A rout of Mexican Federals is reported from Jiminez.

March 27.—The Minimum Wage Bill is passed on its second reading by the House of Lords, and the coal-owners accept the terms of the law, but the strike-leaders decide to refer the matter to the miners.

A number of suffragettes who participated in the recent riots in London are sentenced to four, six, and eight months in jail for window-smashing.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

March 21.—Officials of the Department of Agriculture report that a deposit of potash estimated at more than a million tons has been discovered in a dried-up lake in California.

March 23.—Funeral services for the last sixty-seven victims of the battle-ship *Maine* disaster are held, and eulogies are delivered by President Taft and Father Chidwick. The bodies are buried in Arlington Cemetery.

March 24.—The Interstate Commerce Commission rules that when railroads reduce rates within a State they should extend like reductions to similar interstate traffic.

March 26.—President Taft, in a message to Congress, transmits the Tariff Board's report on the cotton schedule and recommends that the present rate be cut.

March 27.—The election of Senator Stephenson is declared valid in the Senate by a vote of 40 to 34.

March 28.—The Senate investigating committee, 4 to 3, exonerates Senator Lorimer of Illinois, and holds that he should not have been investigated a second time.

GENERAL

March 21.—Indiana Democrats in convention at Indianapolis pledge their support to Gov. T. R. Marshall for the presidential nomination.

March 22.—The Fall River Cotton Manufacturers' Association averts a strike by granting a 10-per-cent. increase in wages to operatives.

March 23.—The strike of union seamen on the Great Lakes is declared off.

March 24.—The textile strike at Lawrence, Massachusetts, is officially declared at an end.

March 25.—Hundreds of cotton-mill employees at Lowell, Massachusetts, strike for higher wages.

March 26.—The Indiana Republican State Convention elects four Taft delegates-at-large to the Chicago convention, and the friends of Colonel Roosevelt bolt and elect four delegates of their own.

Ten meat-packers on trial in Chicago for violating the Sherman Antitrust Law are found not guilty.

With 3,500 operatives refusing to work, the cotton-cloth mills at Lowell are shut down; fifteen thousand employees there and in smaller towns are now on strike.

Women strikers cause a stampede in the textile mills at Passaic, New Jersey, and practically all the operatives quit work.

The Taft forces win by large majorities in the New York primary elections.

March 27.—The Colorado Republican convention instructs eight delegates-at-large for President Taft.

The New Mexico legislature elects A. B. Fall and T. B. Catron to the United States Senate.

March 28.—A grand jury in New York City investigating the methods by which F. E. Brandt, formerly valet of Mortimer L. Schiff, was sent to the penitentiary for a thirty-year term, finds that there was no conspiracy against Brandt.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"J. F. C.," Bellingham, Wash.—"Please state what part of speech 'only' is in the sentence 'The first Christian missionary in Alaska began her work as the *only* white woman in that immense territory.'"

"Only" is an adjective in the sentence cited. (See Murray's "Oxford Dictionary," *s.v.* "only," adjective: "One [or, by extension, two or more], of which there exist no more, or no others, of the kind; as, 'Eve . . . is the *only* undraped figure which is allowable in sacred art.'")

"H. B. B.," Wilkinsburg, Pa.—"In referring to the names of firms such as the Star Lode Stone Company, the John Smith Company, or the Hart Manufacturing and Electric Company, should a singular or a plural verb and pronoun be used?"

"Company" in the sense cited is generally treated as a singular noun. See answer to "O. B." in the issue of January 6, 1912.

"E. D.," Worcester, Mass.—"Please state if 'each' is correctly used in the sentence 'Believe me, your family will enjoy bread and butter and smiles better than a seven-course dinner with a frown *between each* course.' Also kindly give any definite rule there may be to govern such a case."

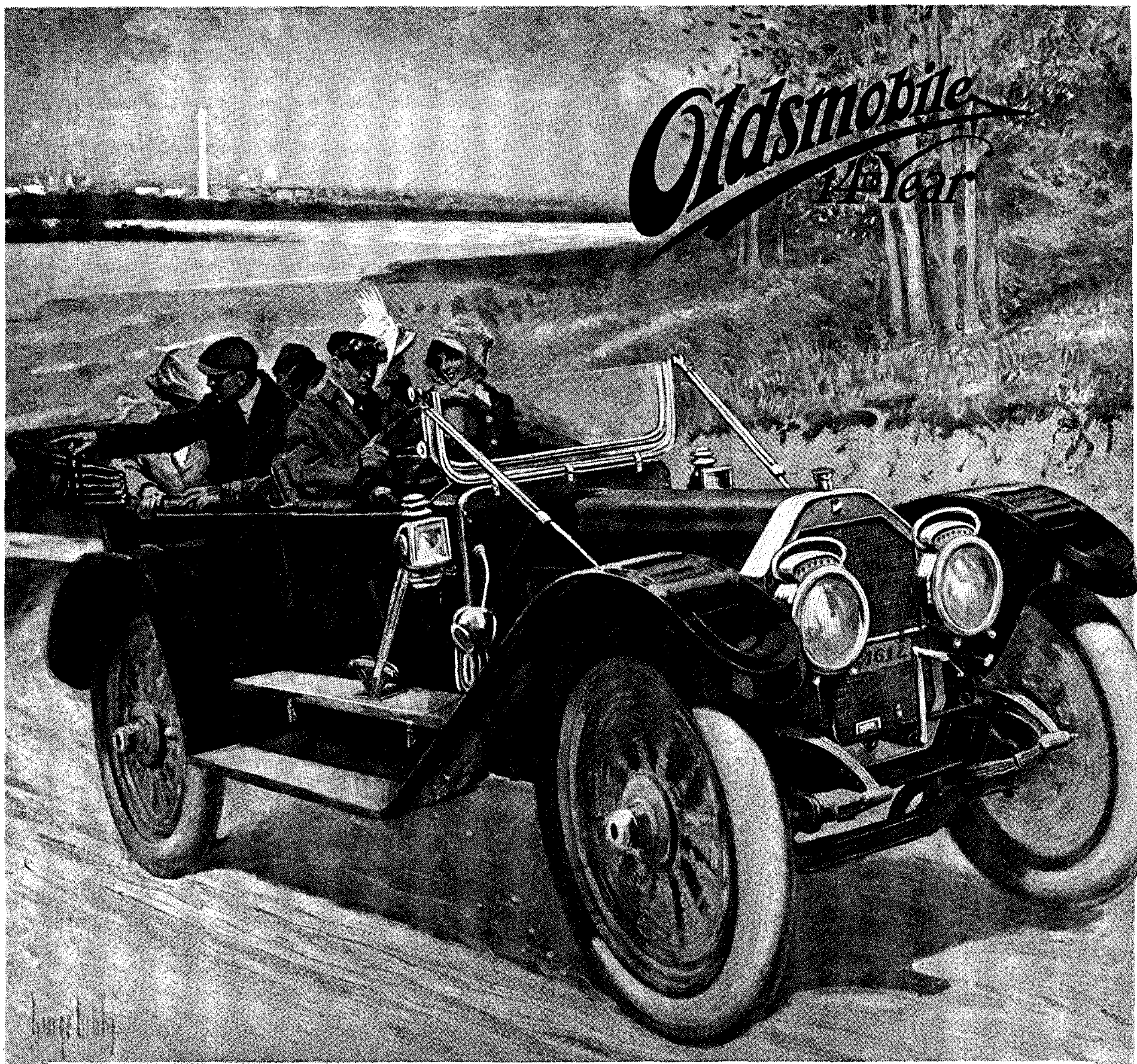
"Each" is incorrectly used in the sentence quoted. (See the STANDARD DICTIONARY, p. 2367, under the heading "Faulty Diction": "'Between' [is] strictly applied to but two objects or groups of objects; as, *between* one's lips, or *between* one's teeth. But *between* is often properly used with more latitude than this, as expressing the idea of contrast or opposition more clearly than *among*. *Between* requires *at least two objects*, and should not be used as in the following [from Dickens' 'Martin Chuzzlewit,' ch. 8, p. 152]: 'And with a gap of a whole night *between every one*.'")

"S. B.," Ann Arbor, Mich.—"Please give the correct pronunciation of 'lingerie.'"

The STANDARD DICTIONARY pronounces this word lan″zhe-ree′ ("a" in the first syllable as in "at," "n" nasal, "e" in the second syllable as in "over," the vowel sound in the final syllable as in "eve").

"J. B. R.," Welch, Okla.—"In the sentence 'Star distances are of such magnitude *as* to appal the imagination,' what part of speech is 'as'?"

There is some disagreement among grammarians on this point. The STANDARD DICTIONARY, p. 120, says: "The purely *adverbial* function of *as* is limited to its use in the beginning of a sentence. . . . In other cases it is a *conjunctive adverb*, . . . or, as in the combination 'such as,' even a *pronoun;* as, . . . '*such* a one *as* he can not succeed.'" Goold Brown, "Grammar of English Grammars," p. 303, says: "The word *as*, tho usually a *conjunction* or an *adverb*, has sometimes the construction of a *relative pronoun*, especially after *such;* . . . as, 'We have been accustomed to repose on its veracity with *such* humble confidence *as* suppresses curiosity.'" Other authorities, however—among them Dr. Webster, Bullions, Wells, and Chandler—consider such sentences elliptical, and maintain that "as" should be parsed as a conjunction. (See, for example, Bullions, "English Grammar," p. 319: "The word *as* should not be considered a relative in any circumstances. . . . It has neither the meaning nor the use of a relative. . . . Thus in the sentence 'Send *such* books *as* you have,' *as* refers, not to *books*, but to *such*. Take away *such*, and *as* can not be used.") Murray's "Oxford Dictionary," p. 479, flatly contradicts Bullions, as follows: "After *such* and *same*, *as* comes, through ellipsis, to act as a relative pronoun; as, . . . '*Such* a severe stroke *as* to put out one eye.'" Reed and Kellogg, "Higher Lessons in English" (1910 edition), p. 209, says: "*As* in such sentences as . . . 'Give *such* things *as* you can spare' may be treated as a *relative pronoun*. But by expanding the sentence *as* is seen to be a *conjunctive adverb*—'Give such things *as those are which* you can spare.'"



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In the course of these try-outs, the running gear received as much consideration as the motor. It was found that, within certain limits, the larger the diameter of wheels and tires, the more luxurious were the riding qualities.

In 1909 regular deliveries to the public were made. Then the wheel diameter was increased and the famous 42-inch tires became the standard equipment. The output was over-sold.

Veteran motorists were amazed at the riding qualities revealed by the large tires. Ruts, bumps and cobble-stones seemed to disappear by magic. Record high mileages were secured, sometimes treble the previous average.

The Limited of today, with its wonderful, long stroke motor and a multitude of improvements and refinements, is far ahead of the Limited of 1907. By the same token, it is ahead of other six-cylinder cars.

Although the seven-passenger touring car now runs on 43 x 5 inch tires, it is designed so skilfully that body, bonnet and wheels are in proper artistic proportion. The center of gravity is low, entrance and exit are made easy, and all the lines are graceful and pleasing.

While daringly original five years ago, the principles of its construction were sound, so we may say that—

The Limited started right, has been perfected to the utmost—and is today without serious competition.

Touring, Tourabout, Roadster and Limousine bodies. Prices, **$5000** to **$6300.** The Oldsmobile catalogue describes all styles of the Limited, the Autocrat and the Defender. Sent gratis.

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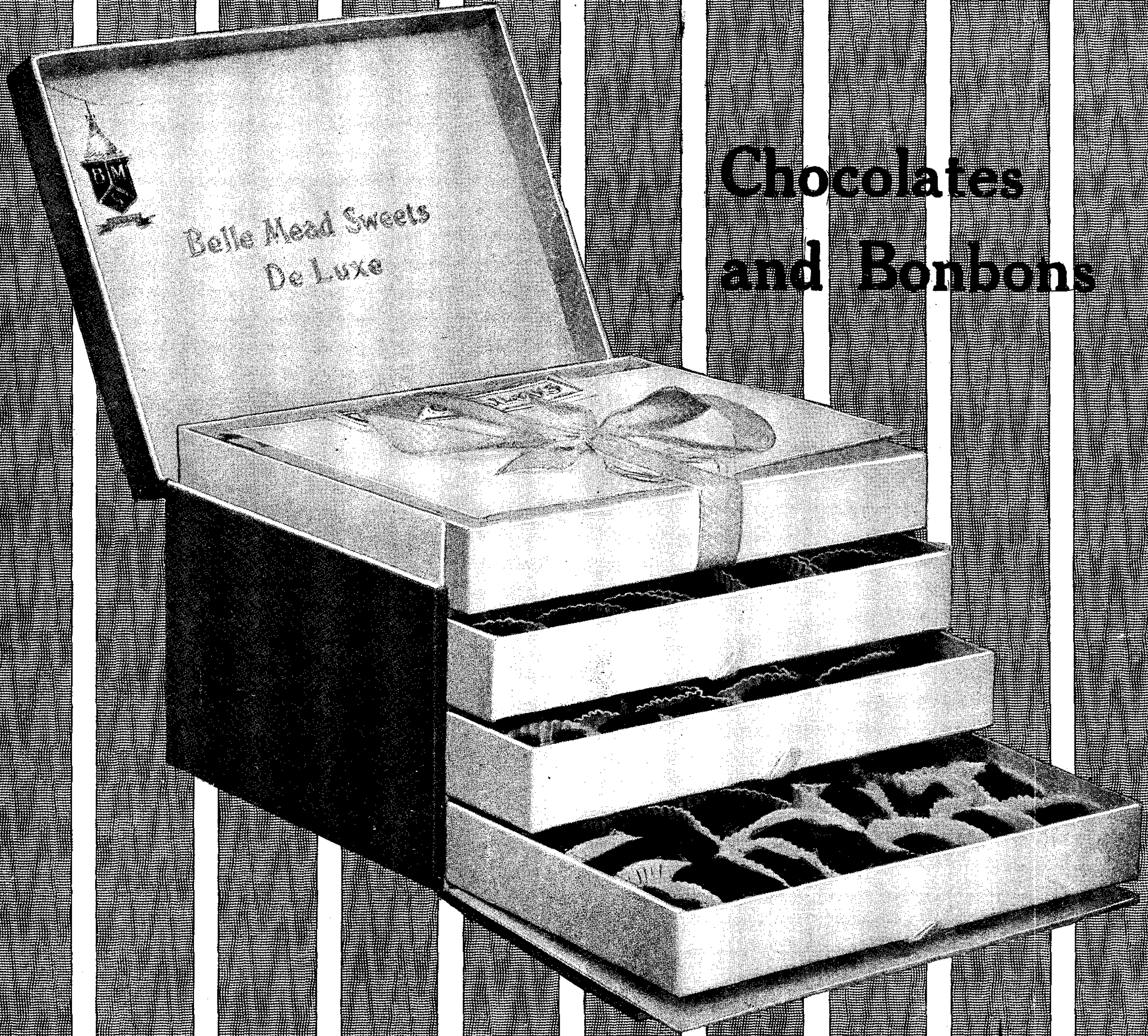
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